

**R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.**

**R317-1. Definitions and General Requirements.**

**R317-1-1. Definitions.**

"Assimilative Capacity" means the difference between the numeric criteria and the concentration in the waterbody of interest where the concentration is less than the criterion.

"Biological assessment" means an evaluation of the biological condition of a water body using biological surveys and other direct measurements of composition or condition of the resident living organisms.

"Biological criteria" means numeric values or narrative descriptions that are established to protect the biological condition of the aquatic life inhabiting waters that have been given a certain designated aquatic life use.

"Board" means the Utah Water Quality Board.

"BOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C. biochemical oxygen demand.

"Body Politic" means the State or its agencies or any political subdivision of the State to include a county, city, town, improvement district, taxing district or any other governmental subdivision or public corporation of the State.

"Building sewer" means the pipe which carries wastewater from the building drain to a public sewer, a wastewater disposal system or other point of disposal. It is synonymous with "house sewer".

"CBOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C., carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

"COD" means chemical oxygen demand.

"Deep well" means a drinking water supply source which complies with all the applicable provisions of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations.

"Digested sludge" means sludge in which the volatile solids content has been reduced to about 50% by a suitable biological treatment process.

"Division" means the Utah State Division of Water Quality.

"Domestic wastewater" means a combination of the liquid or water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and other establishments with installed plumbing facilities, together with those from industrial establishments, and with such ground water, surface water, and storm water as may be present. It is synonymous with the term "sewage".

"Effluent" means the liquid discharge from any unit of a wastewater treatment works, including a septic tank.

"Existing Uses" means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.

"Human-induced stressor" means perturbations directly or indirectly caused by humans that alter the components, patterns, and/or processes of an ecosystem.

"Human pathogens" means specific causative agents of disease in humans such as bacteria or viruses.

"Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from wastes derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions and the like. It is synonymous with the term "industrial wastewater".

"Influent" means the total wastewater flow entering a wastewater

treatment works.

"Great Salt Lake impounded wetland" means wetland ponds which have been formed by dikes or berms to control and retain the flow of freshwater sources in the immediate proximity of Great Salt Lake.

"Large underground wastewater disposal system" means the same type of device as an onsite wastewater system except that it is designed to handle more than 5,000 gallons per day of domestic wastewater, or wastewater that originates in multiple dwellings, commercial establishments, recreational facilities, schools, or any other underground wastewater disposal system not covered under the definition of an onsite wastewater system. The Board controls the installation of such systems.

"Onsite wastewater system" means an underground wastewater disposal system for domestic wastewater which is designed for a capacity of 5,000 gallons per day or less and is not designed to serve multiple dwelling units which are owned by separate owners except condominiums and twin homes. It usually consists of a building sewer, a septic tank and an absorption system.

"Operating Permit" is a State issued permit issued to any wastewater treatment works covered under Rules R317-3 or R317-5 with the following exceptions:

A. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Ground Water Quality Protection R317-6.

B. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program R317-7.

C. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) R317-8.

D. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Approvals and Permits for a Water Reuse Project R317-13.

E. Any wastewater treatment permitted by a Local Health Department under Onsite Wastewater Systems R317-4.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company, or body politic, including any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (Section 19-1-103).

"Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flow from irrigated agriculture.

"Pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters of the state as will create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

"Sewage" is synonymous with the term "domestic wastewater".

"Shallow well" means a well providing a source of drinking water which does not meet the requirements of a "deep well".

"Sludge" means the accumulation of solids which have settled from wastewater. As initially accumulated, and prior to treatment, it is known as "raw sludge".

"SS" means suspended solids.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

"Treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, dam, pumping station, incinerator, or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes. (Section 19-5-102).

"TSS" means total suspended solids.

"Underground Wastewater Disposal System" means a system for underground disposal of domestic wastewater. It includes onsite wastewater systems and large underground wastewater disposal systems.

"Use Attainability Analysis" means a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the uses specified in R317-2-6. The factors to be considered in such an analysis include the physical, chemical, biological, and economic use removal criteria as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (1-6).

"Wastes" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (Section 19-5-102).

"Wastewater" means sewage, industrial waste or other liquid substances which might cause pollution of waters of the state. Intercepted ground water which is uncontaminated by wastes is not included.

"Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the state" under this definition (Section 19-5-102).

#### **R317-1-2. General Requirements.**

2.1 Water Pollution Prohibited. No person shall discharge wastewater or deposit wastes or other substances in violation of the requirements of these rules.

2.2 Construction Permit. No person shall make or construct any device for treatment or discharge of wastewater (including storm sewers) without first receiving a permit to do so from the Board or its authorized representative, except as provided herein.

A. Body Politic Required. A permit for construction of a new treatment works or a sewerage system, or modifications to an existing treatment works or sewerage system for multiple units under separate ownership will be issued only if the treatment works or sewerage system are under the sponsorship of a body politic as defined in R317-1-1.

B. Submission of Plans. Any person desiring a permit shall submit complete plans, specifications, and other pertinent documents covering the proposed construction to the Division for review. Liquid

waste storage facilities at animal feeding operations must be designed and constructed in accordance with Table 2a - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth greater than 2 feet; Table 2b - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth of 2 feet or less; and Table 2c - Criteria for runoff ponds with a water depth of 2 feet or less and a storage period less than 90 days annually, contained in the U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313, dated August 2006. This rule incorporates by reference Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c in the August 2006 U.S.D.A. NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313.

C. Review of Plans. The Division shall review said plans and specifications as to their adequacy of design for the intended purpose and shall require such changes as are found necessary to assure compliance with pertinent parts of these rules.

D. Approval of Plans. Issuance of a construction permit shall be construed as approval of plans for the purposes of authorizing release of federal or state funds allocated for planning or construction purposes.

E. Permit Expiration. Construction permits shall expire one year after date of issuance unless substantial and continuous construction is under way. Upon application, construction permits may be extended on an individual basis provided application for such extension is made prior to the permit expiration date.

F. Exceptions.

1. Wastewater facilities that discharge to an existing sewer system and serve only units that are under single ownership, or serve multiple units under separate ownership where the wastewater facilities are under the sponsorship of the public sewer system to which they discharge. This exception does not apply to pumping stations having the installed capacity in excess of 1 million gallons per day (3,785 cubic meters per day).

2. Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems. Construction plans and specifications for onsite wastewater disposal systems shall be submitted to the local health authority having jurisdiction and need not be submitted to the Division. Such devices, in any case, shall be constructed in accordance with rules for onsite wastewater disposal systems adopted by the Water Quality Board. Compliance with the rules shall be determined by an on-site inspection by the appropriate health authority.

3. Small Animal Waste (Manure) Lagoons and Runoff Ponds. Construction plans and specifications for small animal waste lagoons as defined in R317-6 (permitted by rule for ground water permits) need not be submitted to the Division if the design is prepared or certified by the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with criteria provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Division and the NRCS, and the construction is inspected by the NRCS. Compliance with these rules shall be determined by on-site inspection by the NRCS.

2.3 Compliance with Water Quality Standards. No person shall discharge wastes into waters of the state except in compliance with these rules and under circumstances which assure compliance with water quality standards in R317-2.

2.4 Operation of Wastewater Treatment Works. Wastewater treatment works shall be so operated at all times as to produce effluents meeting all requirements of these rules and otherwise in a manner consistent with adequate protection of public health and welfare. Complete daily records shall be kept of the operation of wastewater treatment works covered under R317-3 on forms approved by the Division and a copy of such records shall be forwarded to the Division at monthly intervals.

**R317-1-3. Requirements for Waste Discharges.**

3.1 Compliance With Water Quality Standards.

All persons discharging wastes into any of the waters of the State shall provide the degree of wastewater treatment determined necessary to insure compliance with the requirements of R317-2 (Water Quality Standards), except that the Board may waive compliance with these requirements for specific criteria listed in R317-2 where it is determined that the designated use is not being impaired or significant use improvement would not occur or where there is a reasonable question as to the validity of a specific criterion or for other valid reasons as determined by the Board.

3.2 Compliance With Secondary Treatment Requirements.

All persons discharging wastes from point sources into any of the waters of the State shall provide treatment processes which will produce secondary effluent meeting or exceeding the following effluent quality standards.

A. The arithmetic mean of BOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period.

In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the BOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the BOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period. As an alternative, if agreed to by the person discharging wastes, the following effluent quality standard may be established as a requirement of the discharge permit and must be met:

The arithmetic mean of CBOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 20 mg/l nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 30 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the CBOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the CBOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

B. The arithmetic mean of SS values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period.

In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the SS values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the SS values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

C. The geometric mean of total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed either 2000 per 100 ml or 200 per 100 ml respectively, nor shall the geometric mean exceed 2500 per 100 ml or 250 per 100 ml respectively, during any 7-day period; or, the geometric mean of E. coli bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period

shall not exceed 126 per 100 ml nor shall the geometric mean exceed 158 per 100 ml respectively during any 7-day period. Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed by the Board where domestic wastewater is not a part of the effluent and where water quality standards are not violated.

D. The effluent values for pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 and 9.0.

E. Exceptions to the 85% removal requirements may be allowed where infiltration makes such removal requirements infeasible and where water quality standards are not violated.

F. The Board may allow exceptions to the requirements of (A), (B) and (D) above where the discharge will be of short duration and where there will be of no significant detrimental affect on receiving water quality or downstream beneficial uses.

G. The Board may allow that the BOD5 and TSS effluent concentrations for discharging domestic wastewater lagoons shall not exceed 45 mg/l for a monthly average nor 65 mg/l for a weekly average provided the following criteria are met:

1. The lagoon system is operating within the organic and hydraulic design capacity established by R317-3,

2. The lagoon system is being properly operated and maintained,

3. The treatment system is meeting all other permit limits,

4. There are no significant or categorical industrial users (IU) defined by 40 CFR Part 403, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary to the Utah Water Quality Board that the IU is not contributing constituents in concentrations or quantities likely to significantly effect the treatment works,

5. A Waste Load Allocation (WLA) indicates that the increased permit limits would not impair beneficial uses of the receiving stream.

- 3.3 Extensions To Deadlines For Compliance.

The Board may, upon application of a waste discharger, allow extensions to the compliance deadlines in Section 1.3.2 above where it can be shown that despite good faith effort, construction cannot be completed within the time required.

- 3.4 Pollutants In Diverted Water Returned To Stream.

A user of surface water diverted from waters of the State will not be required to remove any pollutants which such user has not added before returning the diverted flow to the original watercourse, provided there is no increase in concentration of pollutants in the diverted water. Should the pollutant constituent concentration of the intake surface waters to a facility exceed the effluent limitations for such facility under a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or a permit issued pursuant to State authority, then the effluent limitations shall become equal to the constituent concentrations in the intake surface waters of such facility. This section does not apply to irrigation return flow.

#### **R317-1-4. Utilization and Isolation of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Effluent.**

- 4.1 Untreated Domestic Wastewater. Untreated domestic wastewater or effluent not meeting secondary treatment standards as defined by these regulations shall be isolated from all public contact until suitably treated. Land disposal or land treatment of such wastewater or effluent may be accomplished by use of an approved total

containment lagoon as defined in R317-3 or by such other treatment approved by the Board as being feasible and equally protective of human health and the environment.

4.2 Use of Secondary Effluent at Plant Site. Secondary effluent may be used at the treatment plant site in the following manner provided there is no cross-connection with a potable water system:

A. Chlorinator injector water for wastewater chlorination facilities, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

B. Water for hosing down wastewater clarifiers, filters and related units, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

C. Irrigation of landscaped areas around the treatment plant from which the public is excluded.

**R317-1-5. Use of Industrial Wastewaters.**

5.1 Use of industrial wastewaters (not containing human pathogens) shall be considered for approval by the Board based on a case-specific analysis of human health and environmental concerns.

**R317-1-6. Disposal of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Sludge.**

6.1 General. No person shall use, dispose, or otherwise manage sewage sludge through any practice for which pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for pathogens and vector attraction reduction requirements are established in 40 CFR 503, July 1, 1994, except in accordance with such requirements.

6.2 Permit. All treatment works producing, treating and disposing of sewage sludge must comply with applicable permit requirements at R317-3, 6 and 8.

6.3 Septic Tank Contents. The dumping or spreading of septic tank contents is prohibited except in conformance with 40 CFR 503 and R317-550-7.

6.4 Effective Date. Notwithstanding the effective date for incorporation by reference of 40 CFR 503 provided in R317-8-1.10(9), those portions of 40 CFR 503 specified in R317-1-6.1 and 6.3 are effective immediately.

**R317-1-7. TMDLs.**

The following TMDLs are approved by the Board and hereby incorporated by reference into these rules:

- 7.1 Middle Bear River -- February 23, 2010
- 7.2 Chalk Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.3 Otter Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.4 Little Bear River -- May 23, 2000
- 7.5 Mantua Reservoir -- May 23, 2000
- 7.6 East Canyon Creek -- September 14, 2010
- 7.7 East Canyon Reservoir -- September 14, 2010
- 7.8 Kents Lake -- September 1, 2000
- 7.9 LaBaron Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.10 Minersville Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.11 Puffer Lake -- September 1, 2000
- 7.12 Scofield Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.13 Onion Creek (near Moab) -- July 25, 2002
- 7.14 Cottonwood Wash -- September 9, 2002

- 7.15 Deer Creek Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.16 Hyrum Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.17 Little Cottonwood Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.18 Lower Bear River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.19 Malad River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.20 Mill Creek (near Moab) -- September 9, 2002
- 7.21 Spring Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.22 Forsyth Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.23 Johnson Valley Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.24 Lower Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.25 Mill Meadow Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.26 UM Creek -- September 27, 2002
- 7.27 Upper Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.28 Deep Creek -- October 9, 2002
- 7.29 Uinta River -- October 9, 2002
- 7.30 Pineview Reservoir -- December 9, 2002
- 7.31 Browne Lake -- February 19, 2003
- 7.32 San Pitch River -- November 18, 2003
- 7.33 Newton Creek -- June 24, 2004
- 7.34 Panguitch Lake -- June 24, 2004
- 7.35 West Colorado -- August 4, 2004
- 7.36 Silver Creek -- August 4, 2004
- 7.37 Upper Sevier River -- August 4, 2004
- 7.38 Lower and Middle Sevier River -- August 17, 2004
- 7.39 Lower Colorado River -- September 20, 2004
- 7.40 Upper Bear River -- August 4, 2006
- 7.41 Echo Creek -- August 4, 2006
- 7.42 Soldier Creek -- August 4, 2006
- 7.43 East Fork Sevier River -- August 4, 2006
- 7.44 Koosharem Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.45 Lower Box Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.46 Otter Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.47 Thistle Creek -- July 9, 2007
- 7.48 Strawberry Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.49 Matt Warner Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.50 Calder Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.51 Lower Duchesne River -- July 9, 2007
- 7.52 Lake Fork River -- July 9, 2007
- 7.53 Brough Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.54 Steinaker Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.55 Red Fleet Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.56 Newcastle Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.57 Cutler Reservoir -- February 23, 2010
- 7.58 Pariette Draw -- September 28, 2010
- 7.59 Emigration Creek -- September 1, 2011
- 7.60 Jordan River -- June 27, 2012

**R317-1-8. Penalty Criteria for Civil Settlement Negotiations.**

8.1 Introduction. Section 19-5-115 of the Water Quality Act provides for penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for violations of the act or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it and up to \$25,000 per day for willful violations. Because the law does not provide for assessment of administrative penalties, the Attorney General initiates legal proceedings to recover penalties where appropriate.



8.2 Purpose And Applicability. These criteria outline the principles used by the State in civil settlement negotiations with water pollution sources for violations of the UWPCA and/or any permit, rule or order adopted under it. It is designed to be used as a logical basis to determine a reasonable and appropriate penalty for all types of violations to promote a more swift resolution of environmental problems and enforcement actions.

To guide settlement negotiations on the penalty issue, the following principles apply: (1) penalties should be based on the nature and extent of the violation; (2) penalties should at a minimum, recover the economic benefit of noncompliance; (3) penalties should be large enough to deter noncompliance; and (4) penalties should be consistent in an effort to provide fair and equitable treatment of the regulated community.

In determining whether a civil penalty should be sought, the State will consider the magnitude of the violations; the degree of actual environmental harm or the potential for such harm created by the violation(s); response and/or investigative costs incurred by the State or others; any economic advantage the violator may have gained through noncompliance; recidivism of the violator; good faith efforts of the violator; ability of the violator to pay; and the possible deterrent effect of a penalty to prevent future violations.

8.3 Penalty Calculation Methodology. The statutory maximum penalty should first be calculated, for comparison purposes, to determine the potential maximum penalty liability of the violator. The penalty which the State seeks in settlement may not exceed this statutory maximum amount.

The civil penalty figure for settlement purposes should then be calculated based on the following formula:  $CIVIL\ PENALTY = PENALTY + ADJUSTMENTS - ECONOMIC\ AND\ LEGAL\ CONSIDERATIONS$

PENALTY: Violations are grouped into four main penalty categories based upon the nature and severity of the violation. A penalty range is associated with each category. The following factors will be taken into account to determine where the penalty amount will fall within each range:

A. History of compliance or noncompliance. History of noncompliance includes consideration of previous violations and degree of recidivism.

B. Degree of willfulness and/or negligence. Factors to be considered include how much control the violator had over and the foreseeability of the events constituting the violation, whether the violator made or could have made reasonable efforts to prevent the violation, whether the violator knew of the legal requirements which were violated, and degree of recalcitrance.

C. Good faith efforts to comply. Good faith takes into account the openness in dealing with the violations, promptness in correction of problems, and the degree of cooperation with the State.

Category A - \$7,000 to \$10,000 per day. Violations with high impact on public health and the environment to include:

1. Discharges which result in documented public health effects and/or significant environmental damage.

2. Any type of violation not mentioned above severe enough to warrant a penalty assessment under category A.

Category B - \$2,000 to \$7,000 per day. Major violations of the

Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Discharges which likely caused or potentially would cause (undocumented) public health effects or significant environmental damage.

2. Creation of a serious hazard to public health or the environment.

3. Illegal discharges containing significant quantities or concentrations of toxic or hazardous materials.

4. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category B.

Category C - \$500 to \$2,000 per day. Violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Significant excursion of permit effluent limits.

2. Substantial non-compliance with the requirements of a compliance schedule.

3. Substantial non-compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.

4. Illegal discharge containing significant quantities or concentrations of non toxic or non hazardous materials.

5. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category C.

Category D - up to \$500 per day. Minor violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Minor excursion of permit effluent limits.

2. Minor violations of compliance schedule requirements.

3. Minor violations of reporting requirements.

4. Illegal discharges not covered in Categories A, B and C.

5. Any type of violations not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under category D.

ADJUSTMENTS: The civil penalty shall be calculated by adding the following adjustments to the penalty amount determined above: 1) economic benefit gained as a result of non-compliance; 2) investigative costs incurred by the State and/or other governmental levels; 3) documented monetary costs associated with environmental damage.

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: An adjustment downward may be made or a delayed payment schedule may be used based on a documented inability of the violator to pay. Also, an adjustment downward may be made in consideration of the potential for protracted litigation, an attempt to ascertain the maximum penalty the court is likely to award, and/or the strength of the case.

8.4 Mitigation Projects. In some exceptional cases, it may be appropriate to allow the reduction of the penalty assessment in recognition of the violator's good faith undertaking of an environmentally beneficial mitigation project. The following criteria should be used in determining the eligibility of such projects:

- A. The project must be in addition to all regulatory compliance obligations;

- B. The project preferably should closely address the environmental effects of the violation;

C. The actual cost to the violator, after consideration of tax benefits, must reflect a deterrent effect;

D. The project must primarily benefit the environment rather than benefit the violator;

E. The project must be judicially enforceable;

F. The project must not generate positive public perception for violations of the law.

8.5 Intent Of Criteria/Information Requests. The criteria and procedures in this section are intended solely for the guidance of the State. They are not intended, and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the State.

#### **R317-1-9. Electronic Submissions and Electronic Signatures.**

(a) Pursuant to the authority of Utah Code Ann. Subsection 46-4-501(a), the submission of Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information may be conducted electronically through the EPA's NetDMR program, provided the requirements of subsection (b) are met.

(b) A person may submit Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information only after (1) completion of a Subscriber Agreement in a form designated by the Executive Secretary to ensure that all requirements of 40 CFR 3, EPA's Cross - Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) are met; and (2) completion of subsequent steps specified by EPA's CROMERR, including setting up a subscriber account.

(c) The Subscriber Agreement will continue until terminated by its own terms, until modified by mutual consent or until terminated with 60 days written notice by any party.

(d) Any person who submits a Discharge Monitoring Report or related information under the NetDMR program, and who electronically signs the report or related information, is, by providing an electronic signature, making the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

**KEY: water pollution, waste disposal, industrial waste, effluent standards**

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: August 19, 2013**

**Notice of Continuation: October 2, 2012**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-5**

**R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.**

**R317-2. Standards of Quality for Waters of the State.**

**R317-2-1A. Statement of Intent.**

Whereas the pollution of the waters of this state constitute a menace to public health and welfare, creates public nuisances, is harmful to wildlife, fish and aquatic life, and impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses of water, and whereas such pollution is contrary to the best interests of the state and its policy for the conservation of the water resources of the state, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state to conserve the waters of the state and to protect, maintain and improve the quality thereof for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife, fish and aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other legitimate beneficial uses; to provide that no waste be discharged into any waters of the state without first being given the degree of treatment necessary to protect the legitimate beneficial uses of such waters; to provide for the prevention, abatement and control of new or existing water pollution; to place first in priority those control measures directed toward elimination of pollution which creates hazards to the public health; to insure due consideration of financial problems imposed on water polluters through pursuit of these objectives; and to cooperate with other agencies of the state, agencies of other states and the federal government in carrying out these objectives.

**R317-2-1B. Authority.**

These standards are promulgated pursuant to Sections 19-5-104 and 19-5-110.

**R317-2-1C. Triennial Review.**

The water quality standards shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, at least once every three years. The Director will seek input through a cooperative process from stakeholders representing state and federal agencies, various interest groups, and the public to develop a preliminary draft of changes. Proposed changes will be presented to the Water Quality Board for information. Informal public meetings may be held to present preliminary proposed changes to the public for comments and suggestions. Final proposed changes will be presented to the Water Quality Board for approval and authorization to initiate formal rulemaking. Public hearings will be held to solicit formal comments from the public. The Director will incorporate appropriate changes and return to the Water Quality Board to petition for formal adoption of the proposed changes following the requirements of the Utah Rulemaking Act, Title 63G, Chapter 3.

**R317-2-2. Scope.**

These standards shall apply to all waters of the state and shall be assigned to specific waters through the classification procedures prescribed by Sections 19-5-104(5) and 19-5-110 and R317-2-6.

**R317-2-3. Antidegradation Policy.**

**3.1 Maintenance of Water Quality**

Waters whose existing quality is better than the established

standards for the designated uses will be maintained at high quality unless it is determined by the Director, after appropriate intergovernmental coordination and public participation in concert with the Utah continuing planning process, allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. However, existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.

In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, the antidegradation policy and implementing method shall be consistent with Section 316 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

### 3.2 Category 1 Waters

Waters which have been determined by the Board to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after public hearing, as Category 1 Waters. New point source discharges of wastewater, treated or otherwise, are prohibited in such segments after the effective date of designation. Protection of such segments from pathogens in diffuse, underground sources is covered in R317-5 and R317-7 and the rules for Individual Wastewater Disposal Systems (R317-501 through R317-515). Other diffuse sources (nonpoint sources) of wastes shall be controlled to the extent feasible through implementation of best management practices or regulatory programs.

Discharges may be allowed where pollution will be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors in R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects.

Waters of the state designated as Category 1 Waters are listed in R317-2-12.1.

### 3.3 Category 2 Waters

Category 2 Waters are designated surface water segments which are treated as Category 1 Waters except that a point source discharge may be permitted provided that the discharge does not degrade existing water quality. Discharges may be allowed where pollution will be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors in R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects. Waters of the state designated as Category 2 Waters are listed in R317-2-12.2.

### 3.4 Category 3 Waters

For all other waters of the state, point source discharges are allowed and degradation may occur, pursuant to the conditions and review procedures outlined in Section 3.5.

### 3.5 Antidegradation Review (ADR)

An antidegradation review will determine whether the proposed activity complies with the applicable antidegradation requirements for receiving waters that may be affected.

An antidegradation review (ADR) may consist of two parts or levels. A Level I review is conducted to insure that existing uses will be maintained and protected.

Both Level I and Level II reviews will be conducted on a

parameter-by-parameter basis. A decision to move to a Level II review for one parameter does not require a Level II review for other parameters. Discussion of parameters of concern is those expected to be affected by the proposed activity.

Antidegradation reviews shall include opportunities for public participation, as described in Section 3.5e.

a. Activities Subject to Antidegradation Review (ADR)

1. For all State waters, antidegradation reviews will be conducted for proposed federally regulated activities, such as those under Clean Water Act Sections 401 (FERC and other Federal actions), 402 (UPDES permits), and 404 (Army Corps of Engineers permits). The Director may conduct an ADR on any projects with the potential for major impact on the quality of waters of the state. The review will determine whether the proposed activity complies with the applicable antidegradation requirements for the particular receiving waters that may be affected.

2. For Category 1 Waters and Category 2 Waters, reviews shall be consistent with the requirement established in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, respectively.

3. For Category 3 Waters, reviews shall be consistent with the requirements established in this section

b. An Anti-degradation Level II review is not required where any of the following conditions apply:

1. Water quality will not be lowered by the proposed activity or for existing permitted facilities, water quality will not be further lowered by the proposed activity, examples include situations where:

(a) the proposed concentration-based effluent limit is less than or equal to the ambient concentration in the receiving water during critical conditions; or

(b) a UPDES permit is being renewed and the proposed effluent concentration and loading limits are equal to or less than the concentration and loading limits in the previous permit; or

(c) a UPDES permit is being renewed and new effluent limits are to be added to the permit, but the new effluent limits are based on maintaining or improving upon effluent concentrations and loads that have been observed, including variability; or

2. Assimilative capacity (based upon concentration) is not available or has previously been allocated, as indicated by water quality monitoring or modeling information. This includes situations where:

(a) the water body is included on the current 303(d) list for the parameter of concern; or

(b) existing water quality for the parameter of concern does not satisfy applicable numeric or narrative water quality criteria; or

(c) discharge limits are established in an approved TMDL that is consistent with the current water quality standards for the receiving water (i.e., where TMDLs are established, and changes in effluent limits that are consistent with the existing load allocation would not trigger an antidegradation review).

Under conditions (a) or (b) the effluent limit in an UPDES permit may be equal to the water quality numeric criterion for the parameter of concern.

3. Water quality impacts will be temporary and related only

to sediment or turbidity and fish spawning will not be impaired,

4. The water quality effects of the proposed activity are expected to be temporary and limited. As general guidance, CWA Section 402 general discharge permits, CWA Section 404 general permits, or activities of short duration, will be deemed to have a temporary and limited effect on water quality where there is a reasonable factual basis to support such a conclusion. Factors to be considered in determining whether water quality effects will be temporary and limited may include the following:

- (a) Length of time during which water quality will be lowered.
- (b) Percent change in ambient concentrations of pollutants of concern
- (c) Pollutants affected
- (d) Likelihood for long-term water quality benefits to the segment (e.g., dredging of contaminated sediments)
- (e) Potential for any residual long-term influences on existing uses.
- (f) Impairment of the fish spawning, survival and development of aquatic fauna excluding fish removal efforts.

c. Anti-degradation Review Process

For all activities requiring a Level II review, the Division will notify affected agencies and the public with regards to the requested proposed activity and discussions with stakeholders may be held. In the case of Section 402 discharge permits, if it is determined that a discharge will be allowed, the Director will develop any needed UPDES permits for public notice following the normal permit issuance process.

The ADR will cover the following requirements or determinations:

1. Will all Statutory and regulatory requirements be met?

The Director will review to determine that there will be achieved all statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all required cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control in the area of the discharge. If point sources exist in the area that have not achieved all statutory and regulatory requirements, the Director will consider whether schedules of compliance or other plans have been established when evaluating whether compliance has been assured. Generally, the "area of the discharge" will be determined based on the parameters of concern associated with the proposed activity and the portion of the receiving water that would be affected.

2. Are there any reasonable less-degrading alternatives?

There will be an evaluation of whether there are any reasonable non-degrading or less degrading alternatives for the proposed activity. This question will be addressed by the Division based on information provided by the project proponent. Control alternatives for a proposed activity will be evaluated in an effort to avoid or minimize degradation of the receiving water. Alternatives to be considered, evaluated, and implemented to the extent feasible, could include pollutant trading, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, land application, total containment, etc.

For proposed UPDES permitted discharges, the following list of alternatives should be considered, evaluated and implemented to the extent feasible:

- (a) innovative or alternative treatment options

- (b) more effective treatment options or higher treatment levels
- (c) connection to other wastewater treatment facilities
- (d) process changes or product or raw material substitution
- (e) seasonal or controlled discharge options to minimize discharging during critical water quality periods
- (f) pollutant trading
- (g) water conservation
- (h) water recycle and reuse
- (i) alternative discharge locations or alternative receiving waters
- (j) land application
- (k) total containment
- (l) improved operation and maintenance of existing treatment systems
- (m) other appropriate alternatives

An option more costly than the cheapest alternative may have to be implemented if a substantial benefit to the stream can be realized. Alternatives would generally be considered feasible where costs are no more than 20% higher than the cost of the discharging alternative, and (for POTWs) where the projected per connection service fees are not greater than 1.4% of MAGHI (median adjusted gross household income), the current affordability criterion now being used by the Water Quality Board in the wastewater revolving loan program.

Alternatives within these cost ranges should be carefully considered by the discharger. Where State financing is appropriate, a financial assistance package may be influenced by this evaluation, i.e., a less polluting alternative may receive a more favorable funding arrangement in order to make it a more financially attractive alternative.

It must also be recognized in relationship to evaluating options that would avoid or reduce discharges to the stream, that in some situations it may be more beneficial to leave the water in the stream for instream flow purposes than to remove the discharge to the stream.

3. Does the proposed activity have economic and social importance?

Although it is recognized that any activity resulting in a discharge to surface waters will have positive and negative aspects, information must be submitted by the applicant that any discharge or increased discharge will be of economic or social importance in the area.

The factors addressed in such a demonstration may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) employment (i.e., increasing, maintaining, or avoiding a reduction in employment);
- (b) increased production;
- (c) improved community tax base;
- (d) housing;
- (e) correction of an environmental or public health problem;

and

- (f) other information that may be necessary to determine the social and economic importance of the proposed surface water discharge.

4. The applicant may submit a proposal to mitigate any adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity (e.g., instream habitat improvement, bank stabilization). Such mitigation plans should



describe the proposed mitigation measures and the costs of such mitigation. Mitigation plans will not have any effect on effluent limits or conditions included in a permit (except possibly where a previously completed mitigation project has resulted in an improvement in background water quality that affects a water quality-based limit).

Such mitigation plans will be developed and implemented by the applicant as a means to further minimize the environmental effects of the proposed activity and to increase its socio-economic importance. An effective mitigation plan may, in some cases, allow the Director to authorize proposed activities that would otherwise not be authorized.

5. Will water quality standards be violated by the discharge?

Proposed activities that will affect the quality of waters of the state will be allowed only where the proposed activity will not violate water quality standards.

6. Will existing uses be maintained and protected?

Proposed activities can only be allowed if "existing uses" will be maintained and protected. No UPDES permit will be allowed which will permit numeric water quality standards to be exceeded in a receiving water outside the mixing zone. In the case of nonpoint pollution sources, the non-regulatory Section 319 program now in place will address these sources through application of best management practices to ensure that numeric water quality standards are not exceeded.

7. If a situation is found where there is an existing use which is a higher use (i.e., more stringent protection requirements) than that current designated use, the Director will apply the water quality standards and anti-degradation policy to protect the existing use. Narrative criteria may be used as a basis to protect existing uses for parameters where numeric criteria have not been adopted. Procedures to change the stream use designation to recognize the existing use as the designated use would be initiated.

d. Special Procedures for Drinking Water Sources

An Antidegradation Level II Review will be required by the Director for discharges to waters with a Class 1C drinking water use assigned.

Depending upon the locations of the discharge and its proximity to downstream drinking water diversions, additional treatment or more stringent effluent limits or additional monitoring, beyond that which may otherwise be required to meet minimum technology standards or in stream water quality standards, may be required by the Director in order to adequately protect public health and the environment. Such additional treatment may include additional disinfection, suspended solids removal to make the disinfection process more effective, removal of any specific contaminants for which drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) exists, and/or nutrient removal to reduce the organic content of raw water used as a source for domestic water systems.

Additional monitoring may include analyses for viruses, Giardia, Cryptosporidium, other pathogenic organisms, and/or any contaminant for which drinking water MCLs exist. Depending on the results of such monitoring, more stringent treatment may then be required.

The additional treatment/effluent limits/monitoring which may be required will be determined by the Director after consultation

with the Division of Drinking Water and the downstream drinking water users.

e. Public Notice

The public will be provided notice and an opportunity to comment on the conclusions of all completed antidegradation reviews. When possible, public notice on the antidegradation review conclusions will be combined with the public notice on the proposed permitting or certifying action. In the case of UPDES permits, public notice will be provided through the normal permitting process, as all draft permits are public noticed for 30 days, and public comment solicited, before being issued as a final permit. The Statement of Basis for the draft UPDES permit will contain information on how the ADR was addressed including results of the Level I and Level II reviews. In the case of Section 404 permits from the Corps of Engineers, the Division of Water Quality will develop any needed 401 Certifications and the public notice may be published in conjunction with the US Corps of Engineers public notice procedures. Other permits requiring a Level II review will receive a separate public notice according to the normal State public notice procedures.

f. Implementation Procedures

The Director shall establish reasonable protocols and guidelines (1) for completing technical, social, and economic need demonstrations, (2) for review and determination of adequacy of Level II ADRs and (3) for determination of additional treatment requirements. Protocols and guidelines will consider federal guidance and will include input from local governments, the regulated community, and the general public. The Director will inform the Water Quality Board of any protocols or guidelines that are developed.

**R317-2-4. Colorado River Salinity Standards.**

In addition to quality protection afforded by these rules to waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries, such waters shall be protected also by requirements of "Proposed Water Quality Standards for Salinity including Numeric Criteria and Plan of Implementation for Salinity Control, Colorado River System, June 1975" and a supplement dated August 26, 1975, entitled "Supplement, including Modifications to Proposed Water Quality Standards for Salinity including Numeric Criteria and Plan of Implementation for Salinity Control, Colorado River System, June 1975", as approved by the seven Colorado River Basin States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as updated by the 1978 Revision and the 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, and 2011 reviews of the above documents.

**R317-2-5. Mixing Zones.**

A mixing zone is a limited portion of a body of water, contiguous to a discharge, where dilution is in progress but has not yet resulted in concentrations which will meet certain standards for all pollutants. At no time, however, shall concentrations within the mixing zone be allowed which are acutely lethal as determined by bioassay or other approved procedure. Mixing zones may be delineated for the purpose of guiding sample collection procedures and to determine permitted effluent limits. The size of the chronic mixing zone in rivers and streams shall not to exceed 2500 feet and the size

of an acute mixing zone shall not exceed 50% of stream width nor have a residency time of greater than 15 minutes. Streams with a flow equal to or less than twice the flow of a point source discharge may be considered to be totally mixed. The size of the chronic mixing zone in lakes and reservoirs shall not exceed 200 feet and the size of an acute mixing zone shall not exceed 35 feet. Domestic wastewater effluents discharged to mixing zones shall meet effluent requirements specified in R317-1-3.

5.1 Individual Mixing Zones. Individual mixing zones may be further limited or disallowed in consideration of the following factors in the area affected by the discharge:

- a. Bioaccumulation in fish tissues or wildlife,
- b. Biologically important areas such as fish spawning/nursery areas or segments with occurrences of federally listed threatened or endangered species,
- c. Potential human exposure to pollutants resulting from drinking water or recreational activities,
- d. Attraction of aquatic life to the effluent plume, where toxicity to the aquatic life is occurring.
- e. Toxicity of the substance discharged,
- f. Zone of passage for migrating fish or other species (including access to tributaries), or
- g. Accumulative effects of multiple discharges and mixing zones.

#### **R317-2-6. Use Designations.**

The Board as required by Section 19-5-110, shall group the waters of the state into classes so as to protect against controllable pollution the beneficial uses designated within each class as set forth below. Surface waters of the state are hereby classified as shown in R317-2-13.

6.1 Class 1 -- Protected for use as a raw water source for domestic water systems.

- a. Class 1A -- Reserved.
- b. Class 1B -- Reserved.
- c. Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water

6.2 Class 2 -- Protected for recreational use and aesthetics.

a. Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.

b. Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

6.3 Class 3 -- Protected for use by aquatic wildlife.

a. Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

b. Class 3B -- Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

c. Class 3C -- Protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

d. Class 3D -- Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

e. Class 3E -- Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.

6.4 Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

6.5 Class 5 -- The Great Salt Lake.

a. Class 5A Gilbert Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation south of the Union Pacific Causeway, excluding all of the Farmington Bay south of the Antelope Island Causeway and salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for frequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

b. Class 5B Gunnison Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation north of the Union Pacific Causeway and west of the Promontory Mountains, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

c. Class 5C Bear River Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation north of the Union Pacific Causeway and east of the Promontory Mountains, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

d. Class 5D Farmington Bay

Geographical Boundary -- All open waters at or below approximately 4,208-foot elevation east of Antelope Island and south of the Antelope Island Causeway, excluding salt evaporation ponds.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

e. Class 5E Transitional Waters along the Shoreline of the Great Salt Lake Geographical Boundary -- All waters below approximately 4,208-foot elevation to the current lake elevation of the open water of the Great Salt Lake receiving their source water from naturally occurring springs and streams, impounded wetlands, or facilities requiring a UPDES permit. The geographical areas of these transitional waters change corresponding to the fluctuation of open water elevation.

Beneficial Uses -- Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

## **R317-2-7. Water Quality Standards.**

### 7.1 Application of Standards

The numeric criteria listed in R317-2-14 shall apply to each of the classes assigned to waters of the State as specified in R317-2-6.

It shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated, except as provided in R317-1-3.1. At a minimum, assessment of the beneficial use support for waters of the state will be conducted biennially and available for a 30-day period of public comment and review. Monitoring locations and target indicators of water quality standards shall be prioritized and published yearly. For water quality assessment purposes, up to 10 percent of the representative samples may exceed the minimum or maximum criteria for dissolved oxygen, pH, E. coli, total dissolved solids, and temperature, including situations where such criteria have been adopted on a site-specific basis. Site-specific standards may be adopted by rulemaking where biomonitoring data, bioassays, or other scientific analyses indicate that the statewide criterion is over or under protective of the designated uses or where natural or un-alterable conditions or other factors as defined in 40 CFR 131.10(g) prevent the attainment of the statewide criteria as prescribed in Subsections R317-2-7.2, and R317-2-7.3, and Section R317-2-14.

### 7.2 Narrative Standards

It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste; or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.

### 7.3 Biological Water Quality Assessment and Criteria

Waters of the State shall be free from human-induced stressors which will degrade the beneficial uses as prescribed by the biological assessment processes and biological criteria set forth below:

a. Quantitative biological assessments may be used to assess whether the purposes and designated uses identified in R317-2-6 are supported.

b. The results of the quantitative biological assessments may be used for purposes of water quality assessment, including, but not limited to, those assessments required by 303(d) and 305(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d) and 1315(b)).

c. Quantitative biological assessments shall use documented methods that have been subject to technical review and produce consistent, objective and repeatable results that account for methodological uncertainty and natural environmental variability.

d. If biological assessments reveal a biologically degraded water body, specific pollutants responsible for the degradation will not be formally published (i.e., Biennial Integrated Report, TMDL)

until a thorough evaluation of potential causes, including nonchemical stressors (e.g., habitat degradation or hydrological modification or criteria described in 40 CFR 131.10 (g)(1 - 6) as defined by the Use Attainability Analysis process), has been conducted.

**R317-2-8. Protection of Downstream Uses.**

All actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses.

**R317-2-9. Intermittent Waters.**

Failure of a stream to meet water quality standards when stream flow is either unusually high or less than the 7-day, 10-year minimum flow shall not be cause for action against persons discharging wastes which meet both the requirements of R317-1 and the requirements of applicable permits.

**R317-2-10. Laboratory and Field Analyses.**

10.1 Laboratory Analyses

All laboratory examinations of samples collected to determine compliance with these regulations shall be performed in accordance with standard procedures as approved by the Director by the Utah Office of State Health Laboratory or by a laboratory certified by the Utah Department of Health.

10.2 Field Analyses

All field analyses to determine compliance with these rules shall be conducted in accordance with standard procedures specified by the Utah Division of Water Quality.

**R317-2-11. Public Participation.**

Public hearings will be held to review all proposed revisions of water quality standards, designations and classifications, and public meetings may be held for consideration of discharge requirements set to protect water uses under assigned classifications.

**R317-2-12. Category 1 and Category 2 Waters.**

12.1 Category 1 Waters.

In addition to assigned use classes, the following surface waters of the State are hereby designated as Category 1 Waters:

a. All surface waters geographically located within the outer boundaries of U.S. National Forests whether on public or private lands with the following exceptions:

1. Category 2 Waters as listed in R317-2-12.2.

2. Weber River, a tributary to the Great Salt Lake, in the Weber River Drainage from Uintah to Mountain Green.

b. Other surface waters, which may include segments within U.S. National Forests as follows:

1. Colorado River Drainage

Calf Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Sand Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Mamie Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Escalante River to headwaters.

Deer Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Boulder Creek

to headwaters (Garfield County).

Indian Creek and tributaries, through Newspaper Rock State Park to headwaters.

2. Green River Drainage

Price River (Lower Fish Creek from confluence with White River to Scofield Dam.

Range Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Strawberry River and tributaries, from confluence with Red Creek to headwaters.

Ashley Creek and tributaries, from Steinaker diversion to headwaters.

Jones Hole Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Green River, from state line to Flaming Gorge Dam.

Tollivers Creek, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

Allen Creek, from confluence with Green River to headwaters.

3. Virgin River Drainage

North Fork Virgin River and tributaries, from confluence with East Fork Virgin River to headwaters.

East Fork Virgin River and tributaries from confluence with North Fork Virgin River to headwaters.

4. Kanab Creek Drainage

Kanab Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon to headwaters.

5. Bear River Drainage

Swan Creek and tributaries, from Bear Lake to headwaters.

North Eden Creek, from Upper North Eden Reservoir to headwaters.

Big Creek and tributaries, from Big Ditch diversion to headwaters.

Woodruff Creek and tributaries, from Woodruff diversion to headwaters.

6. Weber River Drainage

Burch Creek and tributaries, from Harrison Boulevard in Ogden to headwaters.

Hardscrabble Creek and tributaries, from confluence with East Canyon Creek to headwaters.

Chalk Creek and tributaries, from Main Street in Coalville to headwaters.

Weber River and tributaries, from Utah State Route 32 near Oakley to headwaters.

7. Jordan River Drainage

City Creek and tributaries, from City Creek Water Treatment Plant to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

Emigration Creek and tributaries, from Hogle Zoo to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

Red Butte Creek and tributaries, from Foothill Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Parley's Creek and tributaries, from 13th East in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Mill Creek and tributaries, from Wasatch Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Big Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Wasatch Boulevard in Salt Lake City to headwaters.

Little Willow Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters (Salt Lake County.)

Bell Canyon Creek and tributaries, from Lower Bells Canyon Reservoir to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

South Fork of Dry Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters (Salt Lake County).

8. Provo River Drainage

Upper Falls drainage above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

Bridal Veil Falls drainage above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

Lost Creek and tributaries, above Provo City diversion (Utah County).

9. Sevier River Drainage

Chicken Creek and tributaries, from diversion at canyon mouth to headwaters.

Pigeon Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters.

East Fork of Sevier River and tributaries, from Kingston diversion to headwaters.

Parowan Creek and tributaries, from Parowan City to headwaters.

Summit Creek and tributaries, from Summit City to headwaters.

Braffits Creek and tributaries, from canyon mouth to headwaters.

Right Hand Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Coal Creek to headwaters.

10. Raft River Drainage

Clear Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters (Box Elder County).

Birch Creek (Box Elder County), from state line to headwaters.

Cotton Thomas Creek from confluence with South Junction Creek to headwaters.

11. Western Great Salt Lake Drainage

All streams on the south slope of the Raft River Mountains above 7000' mean sea level.

Donner Creek (Box Elder County), from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line.

Bettridge Creek (Box Elder County), from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line.

Clover Creek, from diversion to headwaters.

All surface waters on public land on the Deep Creek Mountains.

12. Farmington Bay Drainage

Holmes Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters (Davis County).

Shepard Creek and tributaries, from Haight Bench diversion to headwaters (Davis County).

Farmington Creek and tributaries, from Haight Bench Canal diversion to headwaters (Davis County).

Steed Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters (Davis County).

12.2 Category 2 Waters.

In addition to assigned use classes, the following surface waters of the State are hereby designated as Category 2 Waters:

a. Green River Drainage

Deer Creek, a tributary of Huntington Creek, from the forest boundary to 4800 feet upstream.

Electric Lake.



**R317-2-13. Classification of Waters of the State (see R317-2-6) .**

a. Colorado River Drainage

13.1 Upper Colorado River Basin

TABLE

Paria River and tributaries, from state line to headwaters	2B	3C	4	
All tributaries to Lake Powell, except as listed below	2B	3B	4	
Tributaries to Escalante River from confluence with Boulder Creek to headwaters, including Boulder Creek	2B	3A	4	
Dirty Devil River and tributaries, from Lake Powell to Fremont River	2B	3C	4	
Deer Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Boulder Creek to headwaters	2B	3A	4	
Fremont River and tributaries, from confluence with Muddy Creek to Capitol				
Reef National Park, except as listed below	1C	2B	3C	4
Pleasant Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Fremont River to East boundary of Capitol Reef National Park		2B	3C	4
Pleasant Creek and tributaries, from East boundary of Capitol Reef National Park to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	
Fremont River and tributaries, through Capitol Reef National Park to headwaters	1C	2A	3A	4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Fremont River to Highway U-10 crossing, except as listed below		2B	3C	4
Quitchupah Creek and				

Tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Ivie Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
San Juan River and Tributaries, from Lake Powell to state line except As listed below:	1C 2A 3B	4
Johnson Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Recapture Creek to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
Verdure Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-191 crossing to headwaters	2B 3A	4
North Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Montezuma Creek to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
South Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Montezuma Creek to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
Spring Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Vega Creek to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Montezuma Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Highway 191 to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
Colorado River and tributaries, from Lake Powell to state line except as listed below	1C 2A 3B	4
Indian Creek and tributaries, through Newspaper Rock State Park to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
Kane Canyon Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters	2B 3C	4
Mill Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to		

headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Dolores River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line		2B 3C	4
Roc Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Dolores River to headwaters		2B 3A	4
LaSal Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Lion Canyon Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Little Dolores River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line		2B 3C	4
Bitter Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to headwaters		2B 3C	4

b. Green River Drainage

TABLE

Green River and tributaries, from confluence with Colorado River to state line except as listed below:	1C 2A	3B	4
Thompson Creek and tributaries from Interstate Highway 70 to headwaters		2B 3C	4
San Rafael River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to confluence with Ferron Creek		2B 3C	4
Ferron Creek and tributaries, from confluence with San			
Rafael River to Millsite Reservoir		2B 3C	4
Ferron Creek and tributaries, from Millsite Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Huntington Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Cottonwood Creek to			

Highway U-10 crossing		2B	3C	4
Huntington Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-10 crossing to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Huntington Creek to				
Highway U-57 crossing		2B	3C	4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, from Highway U-57 crossing to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Cottonwood Canal, Emery County	1C	2B		3E 4
Price River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Carbon Canal Diversion at Price City Golf Course		2B	3C	4
Except as listed below				
Grassy Trail Creek and tributaries, from Grassy				
Trail Creek Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Price River and tributaries, from Carbon Canal Diversion at Price City Golf Course to Price City Water Treatment Plant intake.		2B 3A		4
Price River and tributaries, from Price City Water Treatment Plant intake to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Range Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Range Creek Ranch		2B 3A		4
Range Creek and tributaries, from Range Creek Ranch to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Rock Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Nine Mile Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B 3A		4

Pariette Draw and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters	2B	3B	3D	4
Willow Creek and tributaries (Uintah County), from confluence with Green River to headwaters	2B	3A		4
White River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to state line, except as listed below	2B	3B		4
Bitter Creek and Tributaries from White River to Headwaters	2B	3A		4
Duchesne River and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Myton Water Treatment Plant intake, except as listed below	2B	3B		4
Uinta River and tributaries, From confluence with Duchesne River to Highway US-40 crossing	2B	3B		4
Uinta River and tributaries, From Highway US-4- crossing to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Power House Canal from Confluence with Uinta River to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Whiterocks River and Canal, From Tridell Water Treatment Plant to Headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Duchesne River and tributaries, from Myton Water Treatment Plant intake to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Lake Fork River and tributaries, from confluence with Duchesne River to headwaters	1C	2B	3A	4
Lake Fork Canal from Dry Gulch Canal Diversion to Moon Lake	1C	2B		3E 4

Dry Gulch Canal, from Myton Water Treatment Plant to Lake Fork Canal	1C	2B	3E	4
Ashley Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Steinaker diversion		2B	3B	4
Ashley Creek and tributaries, from Steinaker diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Big Brush Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to Tyzack (Red Fleet) Dam		2B	3B	4
Big Brush Creek and tributaries, from Tyzack (Red Fleet) Dam to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		4
Jones Hole Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B 3A		
Diamond Gulch Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Pot Creek and tributaries, from Crouse Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A		4
Green River and tributaries, from Utah-Colorado state line to Flaming Gorge Dam except as listed below:	2A	3A		4
Sears Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B 3A		
Tolivers Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B 3A		
Red Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Green River to state line		2B	3C	4
Jackson Creek and tributaries, Daggett County		2B 3A		

Davenport Creek and tributaries, Daggett County	2B 3A		
Goslin Creek and tributaries, Daggett County	2B 3A		
Gorge Creek and tributaries, Daggett County	2B 3A		
Beaver Creek and tributaries, Daggett County	2B 3A		
O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Creek and tributaries, Daggett County	2B 3A		
Tributaries to Flaming Gorge Reservoir, except as listed below	2B 3A		4
Birch Spring Draw and tributaries, from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to headwaters	2B	3C	4
Spring Creek and tributaries, from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to headwaters	2B 3A		
All Tributaries of Flaming Gorge Reservoir from Utah-Wyoming state line to headwaters	2B 3A		4
13.2 Lower Colorado River Basin			
a. Virgin River Drainage			

TABLE

Beaver Dam Wash and tributaries, from Motoqua to headwaters	2B	3B	4
Virgin River and tributaries from state line to Quail Creek diversion except as listed below	2B	3B	4
Santa Clara River from confluence with Virgin River to Gunlock Reservoir	1C	2B 3B	4
Santa Clara River and tributaries, from Gunlock Reservoir to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Leed's Creek, from confluence with Quail Creek to headwaters	2B 3A		4

Quail Creek from Quail Creek Reservoir to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Ash Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Virgin River to Ash Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Ash Creek and tributaries, From Ash Creek Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Virgin River and tributaries, from the Quail Creek diversion to headwaters, except as listed below	1C	2B	3C 4
North Fork Virgin River and tributaries	1C 2A	3A	4
East Fork Virgin River, from town of Glendale to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Kolob Creek, from confluence with Virgin River to headwaters		2B 3A	4

b. Kanab Creek Drainage

TABLE

Kanab Creek and tributaries, from state line to irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon		2B	3C 4
Kanab Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion at confluence with Reservoir Canyon to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Johnson Wash and tributaries, from state line to confluence with Skutumpah Canyon		2B	3C 4
Johnson Wash and tributaries, from confluence with Skutumpah Canyon to headwaters		2B 3A	4

13.3 Bear River Basin

a. Bear River Drainage

TABLE

Bear River and tributaries, from
----------------------------------



Great Salt Lake to Utah-Idaho border, except as listed below:	2B	3B	3D	4
Perry Canyon Creek from U.S. Forest boundary to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Box Elder Creek from confluence with Black Slough to Brigham City Reservoir (the Mayor's Pond)	2B		3C	4
Box Elder Creek, from Brigham City Reservoir (the Mayor's Pond) to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Salt Creek, from confluence with Bear River to Crystal Hot Springs	2B	3B	3D	
Malad River and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to state line	2B		3C	
Little Bear River and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to headwaters	2B	3A	3D	4
Logan River and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to headwaters	2B	3A	3D	4
Blacksmith Fork and tributaries, from confluence with Logan River to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Newton Creek and tributaries, from Cutler Reservoir to Newton Reservoir	2B	3A		4
Clarkston Creek and tributaries, from Newton Reservoir to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Birch Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Clarkston Creek to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Summit Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to headwaters	2B	3A		4
Cub River and tributaries, from confluence with Bear River to state line, except as listed below:	2B	3B		4

High Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Cub River to headwaters		2B 3A	4
All tributaries to Bear Lake from Bear Lake to headwaters, except as listed below		2B 3A	4
Swan Springs tributary to Swan Creek	1C	2B 3A	
Bear River and tributaries in Rich County		2B 3A	4
Bear River and tributaries, from Utah-Wyoming state line to headwaters (Summit County)		2B 3A	4
Mill Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters (Summit County)		2B 3A	4

13.4 Weber River Basin  
a. Weber River Drainage

TABLE

Willard Creek, from Willard Bay Reservoir to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Weber River, from Great Salt Lake to Slaterville diversion, except as listed below:	2B	3C 3D	4
Four Mile Creek from I-15 To headwaters		2B 3A	4
Weber River and tributaries, from Slaterville diversion to Stoddard diversion, except as listed below		2B 3A	4
Ogden River and tributaries, From confluence with Weber River To Pineview Dam, except as listed Below	2A	3A	4
Wheeler Creek from Confluence with Ogden River to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
All tributaries to Pineview Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Strong's Canyon Creek and			

Tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Burch Creek and tributaries, from Harrison Boulevard in Ogden to Headwaters	1C	2B 3A	
Spring Creek and tributaries, From U.S. National Forest Boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Weber River and tributaries, from Stoddard diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4

13.5 Utah Lake-Jordan River Basin  
a. Jordan River Drainage

TABLE

Jordan River, from Farmington Bay to North Temple Street, Salt Lake City		2B	3B *	3D	4
State Canal, from Farmington Bay to confluence with the Jordan River		2B	3B *	3D	4
Jordan River, from North Temple Street in Salt Lake City to confluence with Little Cottonwood Creek		2B	3B *		4
Surplus Canal from Great Salt Lake to the diversion from the Jordan River		2B	3B *	3D	4
Jordan River from confluence with Little Cottonwood Creek to Narrows Diversion		2B 3A			4
Jordan River, from Narrows Diversion to Utah Lake	1C	2B	3B		4
City Creek, from Memory Park in Salt Lake City to City Creek Water Treatment Plant		2B 3A			
City Creek, from City Creek Water Treatment Plant to headwaters	1C	2B 3A			
Red Butte Creek and tributaries from Liberty Park pond inlet to		2B 3A			4

# Red Butte Reservoir

Red Butte Creek and tributaries,  
from Red Butte Reservoir to  
headwaters

1C 2B 3A

Emigration Creek and tributaries,  
from 1100 East in Salt  
Lake City to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Parley's Creek and tributaries,  
from 1300 East in Salt Lake City  
to Mountain Dell Reservoir

1C 2B 3A

Parley's Creek and tributaries,  
from Mountain Dell Reservoir to  
headwaters

1C 2B 3A

Mill Creek (Salt Lake County)  
from confluence with Jordan  
River to Interstate Highway 15

2B 3C 4

Mill Creek (Salt Lake County)  
and tributaries from Interstate  
Highway 15 to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Big Cottonwood Creek and  
tributaries, from confluence  
with Jordan River to Big Cottonwood  
Water Treatment Plant

2B 3A 4

Big Cottonwood Creek and  
tributaries, from Big Cottonwood  
Water Treatment Plant to  
headwaters

1C 2B 3A

Deaf Smith Canyon Creek and  
tributaries

1C 2B 3A 4

Little Cottonwood Creek and  
tributaries, from confluence  
with Jordan River to Metropolitan  
Water Treatment Plant

2B 3A 4

Little Cottonwood Creek and  
tributaries, from Metropolitan  
Water Treatment Plant to  
headwaters

1C 2B 3A

Bell Canyon Creek and tributaries,  
from lower Bell's Canyon reservoir  
to headwaters

1C 2B 3A

Little Willow Creek and  
tributaries, from Draper

Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
Big Willow Creek and tributaries, from Draper Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
South Fork of Dry Creek and tributaries, from Draper				
Irrigation Company diversion to headwaters	1C	2B 3A		
All permanent streams on east slope of Oquirrh Mountains (Coon, Barney's, Bingham, Butterfield, and Rose Creeks)		2B	3D	4
Kersey Creek from confluence of C-7 Ditch to headwaters		2B	3D	

\* Site specific criteria for dissolved oxygen. See Table 2.14.5.

b. Provo River Drainage

TABLE

Provo River and tributaries, from Utah Lake to Murdock diversion		2B 3A		4
Provo River and tributaries, from Murdock Diversion to headwaters, except as listed below	1C	2B 3A		4
Upper Falls drainage above Provo City diversion	1C	2B 3A		
Bridal Veil Falls drainage above Provo City diversion	1C	2B 3A		
Lost Creek and tributaries above Provo City diversion	1C	2B 3A		

c. Utah Lake Drainage

TABLE

Dry Creek and tributaries (above Alpine), from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B 3A		4
American Fork Creek and tributaries, from diversion at mouth of American Fork Canyon to headwaters		2B 3A		4

Spring Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake near Lehi to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Lindon Hollow Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake to headwaters	2B 3B	4
Rock Canyon Creek and tributaries (East of Provo) from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C 2B 3A	4
Mill Race (except from Interstate Highway 15 to the Provo City WWTP discharge) and tributaries from Utah Lake to headwaters	2B 3B	4
Mill Race from Interstate Highway 15 to the Provo City wastewater treatment plant discharge	2B 3B	4
Spring Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to 50 feet upstream from the east boundary of the Industrial Parkway Road Right-of-way	2B 3B	4
Tributary to Spring Creek (Utah County) which receives the Springville City WWTP effluent from confluence with Spring Creek to headwaters	2B 3D	4
Spring Creek and tributaries from 50 feet upstream from the east boundary of the Industrial Parkway Road right-of-way to the headwaters	2B 3A	4
Ironton Canal from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to the east boundary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad right-of-way	2B 3C	4
Ironton Canal from the east boundary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad right-of-way to the point of diversion from Spring Creek	2B 3A	4
Hobble Creek and tributaries, from Utah Lake to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Dry Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake (Provo Bay) to Highway-US 89	2B 3E	4

Dry Creek and tributaries from Highway-US 89 to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Spanish Fork River and tributaries, from Utah Lake to diversion at Moark Junction	2B 3B 3D	4
Spanish Fork River and tributaries, from diversion at Moark Junction to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Benjamin Slough and tributaries from Utah Lake to headwaters, except as listed below	2B 3B	4
Beer Creek (Utah County) from 4850 West (in NE1/4NE1/4 sec. 36, T.8 S., R.1 E.) to headwaters	2B 3C	4
Salt Creek, from Nephi diversion to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Currant Creek, from mouth of Goshen Canyon to Mona Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Currant Creek, from Mona Reservoir to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Peteetneet Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion above Maple Dell to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Summit Creek and tributaries (above Santaquin), from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	2B 3A	4
All other permanent streams entering Utah Lake	2B 3B	4
13.6 Sevier River Basin a. Sevier River Drainage		

TABLE

Sevier River and tributaries from Sevier Lake to Gunnison Bend Reservoir to U.S.National Forest boundary except as listed below	2B 3C	4
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------	---

Beaver River and tributaries from Minersville City to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Little Creek and tributaries, From irrigation diversion to Headwaters	2B 3A	4
Pinto Creek and tributaries, From Newcastle Reservoir to Headwaters	2B 3A	4
Coal Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Summit Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Parowan Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Tributaries to Sevier River from Sevier Lake to Gunnison Bend Reservoir from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters, including:	2B 3A	4
Pioneer Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Chalk Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Corn Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Sevier River and tributaries below U.S. National Forest boundary from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Annabella Diversion except as listed below	2B      3B	4
Oak Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Round Valley Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B 3A	4
Judd Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Cherry Creek and tributaries Juab County	2B 3A	4



Tanner Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B	3E	4
Baker Hot Springs, Juab County	2B	3D	4
Chicken Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A		4
San Pitch River and tributaries, from confluence with Sevier River to Highway U-132 crossing except As listed below:	2B	3C 3D	4
Twelve Mile Creek (South Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Six Mile Creek and tributaries, Sanpete County	2B 3A		4
Manti Creek (South Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Ephraim Creek (Cottonwood Creek) and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Oak Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary near Spring City to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Fountain Green Creek and tributaries, from U.S. Forest Service boundary to headwaters	2B 3A		4
San Pitch River and tributaries, from Highway U-132 crossing to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Tributaries to Sevier River from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Annabelle Diversion from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	2B 3A		4
Sevier River and tributaries, from Annabella diversion to			

headwaters	2B 3A	4
Monroe Creek and tributaries, from diversion to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Little Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Pinto Creek and tributaries, from Newcastle Reservoir to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Coal Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Summit Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Parowan Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Duck Creek and tributaries	1C 2B 3A	4

13.7 Great Salt Lake Basin  
a. Western Great Salt Lake Drainage

TABLE

Grouse Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Muddy Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Dove Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Pine Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Rock Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Fisher Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Dunn Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Indian Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Tenmile Creek and tributaries, Box Elder County	2B 3A	4
Curlew (Deep) Creek, Box Elder		

County	2B 3A	4
Blue Creek and tributaries, from Great Salt Lake to Blue Creek Reservoir	2B 3D	4
Blue Creek and tributaries, from Blue Creek Reservoir to headwaters	2B 3B	4
All perennial streams on the east slope of the Pilot Mountain Range	1C 2B 3A	4
Donner Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line	2B 3A	4
Bettridge Creek and tributaries, from irrigation diversion to Utah-Nevada state line	2B 3A	4
North Willow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
South Willow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Hickman Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Barlow Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Clover Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Faust Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Vernon Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Ophir Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Soldier Creek and Tributaries from the Drinking Water Treatment Facility Headwaters, Tooele County	1C 2B 3A	4
Settlement Canyon Creek and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Middle Canyon Creek and		

tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Tank Wash and tributaries, Tooele County	2B 3A	4
Basin Creek and tributaries, Juab and Tooele Counties	2B 3A	4
Thomas Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Indian Farm Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Cottonwood Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Red Cedar Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Granite Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Trout Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Birch Creek and tributaries, Juab County	2B 3A	4
Deep Creek and tributaries, from Rock Spring Creek to headwaters, Juab and Tooele Counties	2B 3A	4
Cold Spring, Juab County	2B	3C 3D
Cane Spring, Juab County	2B	3C 3D
Lake Creek, from Garrison (Pruess) Reservoir to Nevada state line	2B 3A	4
Snake Creek and tributaries, Millard County	2B	3B 4
Salt Marsh Spring Complex, Millard County	2B 3A	
Twin Springs, Millard County	2B	3B
Tule Spring, Millard County	2B	3C 3D
Coyote Spring Complex, Millard County	2B	3C 3D

Hamblin Valley Wash and  
tributaries, from Nevada state  
line to headwaters (Beaver and  
Iron Counties)

2B 3D 4

Indian Creek and tributaries,  
Beaver County, from Indian Creek  
Reservoir to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Shoal Creek and tributaries,  
Iron County

2B 3A 4

b. Farmington Bay Drainage

TABLE

Corbett Creek and tributaries,  
from Highway to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Kays Creek and tributaries,  
from Farmington Bay to U.S.  
National Forest boundary

2B 3B 4

North Fork Kays Creek and  
tributaries, from U.S. National  
Forest boundary to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Middle Fork Kays Creek and  
tributaries, from U.S. National  
Forest boundary to headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

South Fork Kays Creek and  
tributaries, from U.S. National  
Forest boundary to headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

Snow Creek and tributaries

2B 3C 4

Holmes Creek and tributaries,  
from Farmington Bay to U.S.  
National Forest boundary

2B 3B 4

Holmes Creek and tributaries,  
from U.S. National Forest  
boundary to headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

Baer Creek and tributaries,  
from Farmington Bay to  
Interstate Highway 15

2B 3C 4

Baer Creek and tributaries,  
from Interstate Highway 15 to  
Highway US-89

2B 3B 4

Baer Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Shepard Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Farmington Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B 3B	4
Farmington Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Rudd Creek and tributaries, from Davis aqueduct to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Steed Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Davis Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Lone Pine Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Ricks Creek and tributaries, from Highway I-15 to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Barnard Creek and tributaries, from Highway US-89 to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Parrish Creek and tributaries, from Davis Aqueduct to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Deuel Creek and tributaries, (Centerville Canyon) from Davis Aqueduct to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Stone Creek and tributaries, from Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area to U.S. National Forest boundary		2B 3A	4
Stone Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters	1C	2B 3A	4
Barton Creek and tributaries, from U.S. National Forest boundary to headwaters		2B 3A	4
Mill Creek (Davis County) and			

tributaries, from confluence  
with State Canal to U.S.  
National Forest boundary

2B 3B 4

Mill Creek (Davis County)  
and tributaries, from U.S.  
National Forest boundary to  
headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

North Canyon Creek and  
tributaries, from U.S. National  
Forest boundary to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Howard Slough

2B 3C 4

Hooper Slough

2B 3C 4

Willard Slough

2B 3C 4

Willard Creek to Headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

Chicken Creek to Headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

Cold Water Creek to Headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

One House Creek to Headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

Garner Creek to Headwaters

1C 2B 3A 4

### 13.8 Snake River Basin

#### a. Raft River Drainage (Box Elder County)

TABLE

Raft River and tributaries

2B 3A 4

Clear Creek and tributaries,  
from Utah-Idaho state line to  
headwaters

2B 3A 4

Onemile Creek and tributaries,  
from Utah-Idaho state line to  
headwaters

2B 3A 4

George Creek and tributaries,  
from Utah-Idaho state line to  
headwaters

2B 3A 4

Johnson Creek and tributaries,  
from Utah-Idaho state line to  
headwaters

2B 3A 4

Birch Creek and tributaries,  
from state line to headwaters

2B 3A 4

Pole Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Goose Creek and tributaries	2B 3A	4
Hardesty Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters	2B 3A	4
Meadow Creek and tributaries, from state line to headwaters	2B 3A	4

13.9 All irrigation canals and ditches statewide, except as otherwise designated: 2B, 3E, 4

13.10 All drainage canals and ditches statewide, except as otherwise designated: 2B, 3E

13.11 National Wildlife Refuges and State Waterfowl Management Areas, and other Areas Associated with the Great Salt Lake

#### TABLE

Bear River National Wildlife Refuge, Box Elder County	2B	3B	3D	
Bear River Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5C
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	
Brown's Park Waterfowl Management Area, Daggett County	2B 3A		3D	
Clear Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Millard County	2B		3C 3D	
Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Emery County	2B		3C 3D	
Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Davis and Salt Lake Counties	2B		3C 3D	
Farmington Bay				
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.				5D
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water				5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B	3D	



Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge, Juab County	2B	3C 3D	
Harold Crane Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C 3D	
Gilbert Bay			
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.			5A
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water			5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B 3D	
Gunnison Bay			
Open Water below approximately 4,208 ft.			5B
Transitional Waters approximately 4,208 ft. to Open Water			5E
Open Water above approximately 4,208 ft.	2B	3B 3D	
Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area, Weber County	2B	3C 3D	
Locomotive Springs Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3B 3D	
Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area, Weber County	2B	3C 3D	
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Uintah County	2B	3B 3D	
Powell Slough Waterfowl Management Area, Utah County	2B	3C 3D	
Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C 3D	
Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Area, Box Elder County	2B	3C 3D	
Stewart Lake Waterfowl Management Area, Uintah County	2B	3B 3D	
Timpie Springs Waterfowl Management Area, Tooele County	2B	3B 3D	

13.12 Lakes and Reservoirs. All lakes and any reservoirs greater than 10 acres not listed in 13.12 are assigned by default to the classification of the stream with which they are associated.

a. Beaver County

TABLE

Anderson Meadow Reservoir	2B 3A		4
Manderfield Reservoir	2B 3A		4
LaBaron Reservoir	2B 3A		4
Kent's Lake	2B 3A		4
Minersville Reservoir	2B 3A	3D	4
Puffer Lake	2B 3A		
Three Creeks Reservoir	2B 3A		4

b. Box Elder County

TABLE

Cutler Reservoir (including portion in Cache County)	2B	3B	3D	4
Etna Reservoir	2B 3A			4
Lynn Reservoir	2B 3A			4
Mantua Reservoir	2B 3A			4
Willard Bay Reservoir	1C 2A	3B	3D	4

c. Cache County

TABLE

Hyrum Reservoir	2A	3A		4
Newton Reservoir	2B 3A			4
Porcupine Reservoir	2B 3A			4
Pelican Pond	2B	3B		4
Tony Grove Lake	2B 3A			4

d. Carbon County

TABLE

Grassy Trail Creek Reservoir	1C	2B 3A		4
Olsen Pond		2B 3B		4
Scofield Reservoir	1C	2B 3A		4

e. Daggett County

TABLE

Browne Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Daggett Lake		2B 3A	4
Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Utah portion)	1C 2A	3A	4
Long Park Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Sheep Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Spirit Lake		2B 3A	4
Upper Potter Lake		2B 3A	4

f. Davis County

TABLE

Farmington Ponds		2B 3A	4
Kaysville Highway Ponds		2B 3A	4
Holmes Creek Reservoir		2B 3B	4

g. Duchesne County

TABLE

Allred Lake		2B 3A	4
Atwine Lake		2B 3A	4
Atwood Lake		2B 3A	4
Betsy Lake		2B 3A	4
Big Sandwash Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Bluebell Lake		2B 3A	4
Brown Duck Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Butterfly Lake		2B 3A	4
Cedarview Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Chain Lake #1		2B 3A	4

Chepeta Lake	2B 3A	4
Clements Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Cleveland Lake	2B 3A	4
Cliff Lake	2B 3A	4
Continent Lake	2B 3A	4
Crater Lake	2B 3A	4
Crescent Lake	2B 3A	4
Daynes Lake	2B 3A	4
Dean Lake	2B 3A	4
Doll Lake	2B 3A	4
Drift Lake	2B 3A	4
Elbow Lake	2B 3A	4
Farmer's Lake	2B 3A	4
Fern Lake	2B 3A	4
Fish Hatchery Lake	2B 3A	4
Five Point Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Fox Lake Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Governor's Lake	2B 3A	4
Granddaddy Lake	2B 3A	4
Hoover Lake	2B 3A	4
Island Lake	2B 3A	4
Jean Lake	2B 3A	4
Jordan Lake	2B 3A	4
Kidney Lake	2B 3A	4
Kidney Lake West	2B 3A	4
Lily Lake	2B 3A	4
Midview Reservoir (Lake Boreham)	2B 3B	4

Milk Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Mirror Lake	2B 3A	4
Mohawk Lake	2B 3A	4
Moon Lake	1C 2A 3A	4
North Star Lake	2B 3A	4
Palisade Lake	2B 3A	4
Pine Island Lake	2B 3A	4
Pinto Lake	2B 3A	4
Pole Creek Lake	2B 3A	4
Potter's Lake	2B 3A	4
Powell Lake	2B 3A	4
Pyramid Lake	2A 3A	4
Queant Lake	2B 3A	4
Rainbow Lake	2B 3A	4
Red Creek Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Rudolph Lake	2B 3A	4
Scout Lake	2A 3A	4
Spider Lake	2B 3A	4
Spirit Lake	2B 3A	4
Starvation Reservoir	1C 2A 3A	4
Superior Lake	2B 3A	4
Swasey Hole Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Taylor Lake	2B 3A	4
Thompson Lake	2B 3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #1	2B 3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #6	2B 3A	4
Timothy Reservoir #7	2B 3A	4

Twin Pots Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
X - 24 Lake		2B 3A	4

h. Emery County

TABLE

Cleveland Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Electric Lake		2B 3A	4
Huntington Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Huntington North Reservoir	2A	3B	4
Joe's Valley Reservoir	2A	3A	4
Millsite Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4

i. Garfield County

TABLE

Barney Lake		2B 3A	4
Cyclone Lake		2B 3A	4
Deer Lake		2B 3A	4
Jacob's Valley Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Lower Bowns Reservoir		2B 3A	4
North Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Panguitch Lake		2B 3A	4
Pine Lake		2B 3A	4
Oak Creek Reservoir (Upper Bowns)		2B 3A	4
Pleasant Lake		2B 3A	4
Posey Lake		2B 3A	4
Purple Lake		2B 3A	4
Raft Lake		2B 3A	4
Row Lake #3		2B 3A	4

Row Lake #7	2B 3A	4
Spectacle Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Tropic Reservoir	2B 3A	4
West Deer Lake	2B 3A	4
Wide Hollow Reservoir	2B 3A	4

j. Iron County

TABLE

Newcastle Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Red Creek Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Yankee Meadow Reservoir	2B 3A	4

k. Juab County

TABLE

Chicken Creek Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Mona Reservoir	2B	3B	4
Sevier Bridge (Yuba) Reservoir	2A	3B	4

l. Kane County

TABLE

Navajo Lake	2B 3A	4
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m. Millard County

TABLE

DMAD Reservoir	2B	3B	4
Fools Creek Reservoir	2B	3C 3D	4
Garrison Reservoir (Pruess Lake)	2B	3B	4
Gunnison Bend Reservoir	2B	3B	4

n. Morgan County

TABLE

East Canyon Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
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Lost Creek Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
o. Piute County			

TABLE

Barney Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Lower Boxcreek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Manning Meadow Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Otter Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Piute Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Upper Boxcreek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
p. Rich County			

TABLE

Bear Lake (Utah portion)	2A	3A	4
Birch Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Little Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Woodruff Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
q. Salt Lake County			

TABLE

Decker Lake		2B	3B	3D	4
Lake Mary	1C	2B 3A			
Little Dell Reservoir	1C	2B 3A			
Mountain Dell Reservoir	1C	2B 3A			
r. San Juan County					

TABLE

Blanding Reservoir #4	1C	2B 3A	4
Dark Canyon Lake	1C	2B 3A	4
Ken's Lake		2B 3A**	4
Lake Powell (Utah portion)	1C 2A	3B	4



Lloyd's Lake	1C	2B 3A	4
Monticello Lake		2B 3A	4
Recapture Reservoir		2B 3A	4

s. Sanpete County

TABLE

Duck Fork Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Fairview Lakes	1C	2B 3A	4
Ferron Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Lower Gooseberry Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Gunnison Reservoir		2B 3C	4
Island Lake		2B 3A	4
Miller Flat Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Ninemile Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Palisade Reservoir	2A	3A	4
Rolfson Reservoir		2B 3C	4
Twin Lakes		2B 3A	4
Willow Lake		2B 3A	4

t. Sevier County

TABLE

Annabella Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Big Lake		2B 3A	4
Farnsworth Lake		2B 3A	4
Fish Lake		2B 3A	4
Forsythe Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Johnson Valley Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Koosharem Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Lost Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4

Redmond Lake	2B 3B	4
Rex Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Salina Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Sheep Valley Reservoir	2B 3A	4
u. Summit County		

TABLE

Abes Lake	2B 3A	4
Alexander Lake	2B 3A	4
Amethyst Lake	2B 3A	4
Beaver Lake	2B 3A	4
Beaver Meadow Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Big Elk Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Blanchard Lake	2B 3A	4
Bridger Lake	2B 3A	4
China Lake	2B 3A	4
Cliff Lake	2B 3A	4
Clyde Lake	2B 3A	4
Coffin Lake	2B 3A	4
Cuberant Lake	2B 3A	4
East Red Castle Lake	2B 3A	4
Echo Reservoir	1C 2A 3A	4
Fish Lake	2B 3A	4
Fish Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Haystack Reservoir #1	2B 3A	4
Henry's Fork Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Hoop Lake	2B 3A	4
Island Lake	2B 3A	4

Island Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Jesson Lake	2B 3A	4
Kamas Lake	2B 3A	4
Lily Lake	2B 3A	4
Lost Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Lower Red Castle Lake	2B 3A	4
Lyman Lake	2A 3A	4
Marsh Lake	2B 3A	4
Marshall Lake	2B 3A	4
McPheters Lake	2B 3A	4
Meadow Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Notch Mountain Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Red Castle Lake	2B 3A	4
Rockport Reservoir	1C 2A 3A	4
Ryder Lake	2B 3A	4
Sand Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Scow Lake	2B 3A	4
Smith Moorehouse Reservoir	1C 2B 3A	4
Star Lake	2B 3A	4
Stateline Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Tamarack Lake	2B 3A	4
Trial Lake	1C 2B 3A	4
Upper Lyman Lake	2B 3A	4
Upper Red Castle	2B 3A	4
Wall Lake Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Washington Reservoir	2B 3A	4

Whitney Reservoir	2B 3A	4
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v. Tooele County

TABLE

Blue Lake	2B 3B	4
Clear Lake	2B 3B	4
Grantsville Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Horseshoe Lake	2B 3B	4
Kanaka Lake	2B 3B	4
Rush Lake	2B 3B	
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Stansbury Lake	2B 3B	4
Vernon Reservoir	2B 3A	4

w. Uintah County

TABLE

Ashley Twin Lakes (Ashley Creek)	1C 2B 3A	4
Bottle Hollow Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Brough Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Calder Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Crouse Reservoir	2B 3A	4
East Park Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Fish Lake	2B 3A	4
Goose Lake #2	2B 3A	4
Matt Warner Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Oaks Park Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Paradise Park Reservoir	2B 3A	4
Pelican Lake	2B 3B	4
Red Fleet Reservoir	1C 2A 3A	4

Steinaker Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
Towave Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Weaver Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Whiterocks Lake		2B 3A	4
Workman Lake		2B 3A	4

x. Utah County

TABLE

Big East Lake		2B 3A	4
Salem Pond	2A	3A	4
Silver Flat Lake Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Tibble Fork Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Utah Lake	2B	3B 3D	4

y. Wasatch County

TABLE

Currant Creek Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4
Deer Creek Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
Jordanelle Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4
Mill Hollow Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Strawberry Reservoir	1C	2B 3A	4

z. Washington County

TABLE

Baker Dam Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Gunlock Reservoir	1C 2A	3B	4
Ivins Reservoir		2B 3B	4
Kolob Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Lower Enterprise Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Quail Creek Reservoir	1C 2A	3B	4

Sand Hollow Reservoir	1C 2A	3B	4
Upper Enterprise Reservoir		2B 3A	4

aa. Wayne County

TABLE

Blind Lake		2B 3A	4
Cook Lake		2B 3A	4
Donkey Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Fish Creek Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Mill Meadow Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Raft Lake		2B 3A	4

bb. Weber County

TABLE

Causey Reservoir		2B 3A	4
Pineview Reservoir	1C 2A	3A	4

\*\* Denotes site-specific temperature, see Table 2.14.2 Notes

13.13 Unclassified Waters

All waters not specifically classified are presumptively classified: 2B, 3D

**R317-2-14. Numeric Criteria.**

TABLE 2.14.1  
NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR DOMESTIC,  
RECREATION, AND AGRICULTURAL USES

Parameter	Domestic Source 1C	Recreation and Aesthetics 2A 2B		Agri- culture 4
BACTERIOLOGICAL (30-DAY GEOMETRIC MEAN) (NO.)/100 ML) (7)				
E. coli	206	126	206	
MAXIMUM (NO.)/100 ML) (7)				
E. coli	668	409	668	
PHYSICAL				
pH (RANGE)	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0

Turbidity Increase  
(NTU)

10

10

METALS (DISSOLVED, MAXIMUM  
MG/L) (2)

Arsenic	0.01	0.1
Barium	1.0	
Beryllium	<0.004	
Cadmium	0.01	0.01
Chromium	0.05	0.10
Copper		0.2
Lead	0.015	0.1
Mercury	0.002	
Selenium	0.05	0.05
Silver	0.05	

INORGANICS  
(MAXIMUM MG/L)

Bromate	0.01	
Boron		0.75
Chlorite	<1.0	
Fluoride (3)	1.4-2.4	
Nitrates as N	10	
Total Dissolved Solids (4)		1200

RADIOLOGICAL

(MAXIMUM pCi/L)

Gross Alpha	15	15
Gross Beta	4 mrem/yr	Radium 226, 228
(Combined)	5	
Strontium 90	8	
Tritium	20000	
Uranium	30	

ORGANICS  
(MAXIMUM UG/L)

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides	
2,4-D	70
2,4,5-TP	10
Methoxychlor	40

POLLUTION  
INDICATORS (5)

BOD (MG/L)	5	5	5
Nitrate as N (MG/L)	4	4	
Total Phosphorus as P (MG/L) (6)	0.05	0.05	

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Reserved

(2) The dissolved metals method involves filtration of the

sample in the field, acidification of the sample in the field, no digestion process in the laboratory, and analysis by approved laboratory methods for the required detection levels.

(3) Maximum concentration varies according to the daily maximum mean air temperature.

TEMP (C)	MG/L
12.0	2.4
12.1-14.6	2.2
14.7-17.6	2.0
17.7-21.4	1.8
21.5-26.2	1.6
26.3-32.5	1.4

(4) SITE SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)

Castle Creek from confluence with the Colorado River to Seventh Day Adventist Diversion: 1,800 mg/l;

Cottonwood Creek from the confluence with Huntington Creek to I-57: 3,500 mg/l;

Ferron Creek from the confluence with San Rafael River to Highway 10: 3,500 mg/l;

Huntington Creek and tributaries from the confluence with Cottonwood Creek to U-10: 4,800 mg/l;

Ivie Creek and its tributaries from the confluence with Muddy Creek to the confluence with Quitchupah Creek:  
3,800 mg/l provided that total sulfate not exceed 2,000 mg/l to protect the livestock watering agricultural existing use;

Ivie Creek and its tributaries from the confluence with Quitchupah Creek to U10: 2,600 mg/l;

Lost Creek from the confluence with Sevier River to U.S. Forest Service Boundary: 4,600 mg/l;

Muddy Creek and tributaries from the confluence with Ivie Creek to U-10: 2,600 mg/l;

Muddy Creek from confluence with Fremont River to confluence with Ivie Creek: 5,800 mg/l;

North Creek from the confluence with Virgin River to headwaters: 2,035 mg/l;

Onion Creek from the confluence with Colorado River to road crossing above Stinking Springs: 3000 mg/l;

Brine Creek-Petersen Creek, from the confluence with the Sevier River to U-119 Crossing: 9,700 mg/l;



Price River and tributaries from confluence with Green River to confluence with Soldier Creek: 3,000 mg/l;

Price River and tributaries from the confluence with Soldier Creek to Carbon Canal Diversion: 1,700 mg/l

Quitichupah Creek from the confluence with Ivie Creek to U-10: 3,800 mg/l provided that total sulfate not exceed 2,000 mg/l to protect the livestock watering agricultural existing use;

Rock Canyon Creek from the confluence with Cottonwood Creek to headwaters: 3,500 mg/l;

San Pitch River from below Gunnison Reservoir to the Sevier River: 2,400 mg/l;

San Rafael River from the confluence with the Green River to Buckhorn Crossing: 4,100 mg/l;

San Rafael River from the Buckhorn Crossing to the confluence with Huntington Creek and Cottonwood Creek: 3,500 mg/l;

Sevier River between Gunnison Bend Reservoir and DMAD Reservoir: 1,725 mg/l;

Sevier River from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Clear Lake: 3,370 mg/l;

South Fork Spring Creek from confluence with Pelican Pond Slough Stream to US 89  
1,450 mg/l (Apr.-Sept.)  
1,950 mg/l (Oct.-March)

Virgin River from the Utah/Arizona border to Pah Tempe Springs: 2,360 mg/l

(5) Investigations should be conducted to develop more information where these pollution indicator levels are exceeded.

(6) Total Phosphorus as P (mg/l) indicator for lakes and reservoirs shall be 0.025.

(7) Where the criteria are exceeded and there is a reasonable basis for concluding that the indicator bacteria *E. coli* are primarily from natural sources (wildlife), e.g., in National Wildlife Refuges and State Waterfowl Management Areas, the criteria may be considered attained provided the density attributable to non-wildlife sources is less than the criteria. Exceedences of *E. coli* from nonhuman nonpoint sources will generally be addressed through appropriate Federal, State, and local nonpoint source programs.

Measurement of *E. coli* using the "Quanti-Tray 2000" procedure is approved as a field analysis. Other EPA approved methods may also be used.

For water quality assessment purposes, up to 10% of representative samples may exceed the 668 per 100 ml criterion

(for 1C and 2B waters) and 409 per 100 ml (for 2A waters). For small datasets, where exceedences of these criteria are observed, follow-up ambient monitoring should be conducted to better characterize water quality.

TABLE 2.14.2  
NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR AQUATIC WILDLIFE(8)

Parameter	Aquatic Wildlife				5
	3A	3B	3C	3D	
PHYSICAL					
Total Dissolved Gases	(1)	(1)			
Minimum Dissolved Oxygen (MG/L) (2) (2a)					
30 Day Average	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	
7 Day Average	9.5/5.0	6.0/4.0			
Minimum	8.0/4.0	5.0/3.0	3.0	3.0	
Max. Temperature (C) (3)	20	27	27		
Max. Temperature Change (C) (3)	2	4	4		
pH (Range) (2a)	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	
Turbidity Increase (NTU)	10	10	15	15	
METALS (4)					
(DISSOLVED, UG/L) (5)					
Aluminum					
4 Day Average (6)	87	87	87	87	
1 Hour Average	750	750	750	750	
Arsenic (Trivalent)					
4 Day Average	150	150	150	150	
1 Hour Average	340	340	340	340	
Cadmium (7)					
4 Day Average	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
1 Hour Average	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Chromium (Hexavalent)					
4 Day Average	11	11	11	11	
1 Hour Average	16	16	16	16	
Chromium (Trivalent) (7)					
4 Day Average	74	74	74	74	
1 Hour Average	570	570	570	570	

Copper (7)				
4 Day Average	9	9	9	9
1 Hour Average	13	13	13	13
Cyanide (Free)				
4 Day Average	5.2	5.2	5.2	
1 Hour Average	22	22	22	22
Iron (Maximum)	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lead (7)				
4 Day Average	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
1 Hour Average	65	65	65	65
Mercury				
4 Day Average	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Nickel (7)				
4 Day Average	52	52	52	52
1 Hour Average	468	468	468	468
Selenium				
4 Day Average	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
1 Hour Average	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Selenium (14)				
Gilbert Bay (Class 5A)				
Great Salt Lake				
Geometric Mean over				
Nesting Season (mg/kg dry wt)				12.5
Silver				
1 Hour Average (7)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tributyltin				
4 Day Average	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072
1 Hour Average	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Zinc (7)				
4 Day Average	120	120	120	120
1 Hour Average	120	120	120	120
INORGANICS				
(MG/L) (4)				
Total Ammonia as N (9)				
30 Day Average	(9a)	(9a)	(9a)	(9a)
1 Hour Average	(9b)	(9b)	(9b)	(9b)
Chlorine (Total Residual)				
4 Day Average	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
1 Hour Average	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019
Hydrogen Sulfide (13)				

(Undissociated, Max. UG/L)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Phenol (Maximum)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
RADIOLOGICAL (MAXIMUM pCi/L)				
Gross Alpha (10)	15	15	15	15
ORGANICS (UG/L) (4)				
Acrolein				
4 Day Average	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1 Hour Average	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Aldrin				
1 Hour Average	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Chlordane				
4 Day Average	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043
1 Hour Average	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Chlorpyrifos				
4 Day Average	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041
1 Hour Average	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.083
4,4' -DDT				
4 Day Average	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010
1 Hour Average	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
Diazinon				
4 Day Average	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
1 Hour Average	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Dieldrin				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Hour Average	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Alpha-Endosulfan				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Hour Average	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
beta-Endosulfan				
4 Day Average	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
1 Day Average	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Endrin				
4 Day Average	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036
1 Hour Average	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086
Heptachlor				
4 Day Average	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038
1 Hour Average	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Heptachlor epoxide				
4 Day Average	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038	0.0038
1 Hour Average	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Hexachlorocyclohexane				

(Lindane)				
4 Day Average	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
1 Hour Average	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Methoxychlor				
(Maximum)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Mirex (Maximum)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nonylphenol				
4 Day Average	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
1 Hour Average	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Parathion				
4 Day Average	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
1 Hour Average	0.066	0.066	0.066	0.066
PCB's				
4 Day Average	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Pentachlorophenol (11)				
4 Day Average	15	15	15	15
1 Hour Average	19	19	19	19
Toxaphene				
4 Day Average	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Hour Average	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73
POLLUTION				
INDICATORS (11)				
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	50	50	50
BOD (MG/L)	5	5	5	5
Nitrate as N (MG/L)	4	4	4	
Total Phosphorus as P (MG/L) (12)	0.05	0.05		

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Not to exceed 110% of saturation.
- (2) These limits are not applicable to lower water levels in deep impoundments. First number in column is for when early life stages are present, second number is for when all other life stages present.
- (2a) These criteria are not applicable to Great Salt Lake impounded wetlands. Surface water in these wetlands shall be protected from changes in pH and dissolved oxygen that create significant adverse impacts to the existing beneficial uses. To ensure protection of uses, the Director shall develop reasonable protocols and guidelines that quantify the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of these waters. These protocols and guidelines will include input from local governments, the regulated community, and the general public. The Director will inform the Water Quality Board of any protocols or guidelines that are developed.
- (3) Site Specific Standards for Temperature  
Ken's Lake: From June 1st - September 20th, 27 degrees C.

(4) Where criteria are listed as 4-day average and 1-hour average concentrations, these concentrations should not be exceeded more often than once every three years on the average.

(5) The dissolved metals method involves filtration of the sample in the field, acidification of the sample in the field, no digestion process in the laboratory, and analysis by EPA approved laboratory methods for the required detection levels.

(6) The criterion for aluminum will be implemented as follows:

Where the pH is equal to or greater than 7.0 and the hardness is equal to or greater than 50 ppm as CaCO<sub>3</sub> in the receiving water after mixing, the 87 ug/l chronic criterion (expressed as total recoverable) will not apply, and aluminum will be regulated based on compliance with the 750 ug/l acute aluminum criterion (expressed as total recoverable).

(7) Hardness dependent criteria. 100 mg/l used. Conversion factors for ratio of total recoverable metals to dissolved metals must also be applied. In waters with a hardness greater than 400 mg/l as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, calculations will assume a hardness of 400 mg/l as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. See Table 2.14.3 for complete equations for hardness and conversion factors.

(8) Reserved

(9) The following equations are used to calculate Ammonia criteria concentrations:

(9a) The thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/l as N) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the chronic criterion calculated using the following equations.

Fish Early Life Stages are Present:

$$\text{mg/l as N (Chronic)} = ((0.0577/(1+10^{7.688-\text{pH}})) + (2.487/(1+10^{\text{pH}-7.688}))) * \text{MIN}(2.85, 1.45*10^{0.028*(25-T)})$$

Fish Early Life Stages are Absent:

$$\text{mg/l as N (Chronic)} = ((0.0577/(1+10^{7.688-\text{pH}})) + (2.487/(1+10^{\text{pH}-7.688}))) * 1.45*10^{0.028*(25-\text{MAX}(T, 7))}$$

(9b) The one-hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/l as N) does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average the acute criterion calculated using the following equations.

Class 3A:

$$\text{mg/l as N (Acute)} = (0.275/(1+10^{7.204-\text{pH}})) + (39.0/(1+10^{\text{pH}-7.204}))$$

Class 3B, 3C, 3D:

$$\text{mg/l as N (Acute)} = 0.411/(1+10^{7.204-\text{pH}}) + (58.4/(1+10^{\text{pH}-7.204}))$$

In addition, the highest four-day average within the 30-day period should not exceed 2.5 times the chronic criterion. The "Fish Early Life Stages are Present" 30-day average total ammonia criterion will be applied by default unless it is determined by the Director, on a site-specific basis, that it is appropriate to apply the "Fish Early Life Stages are Absent" 30-day average criterion for all or some portion of the year. At a minimum, the "Fish Early Life Stages are Present" criterion will apply from the beginning of spawning

through the end of the early life stages. Early life stages include the pre-hatch embryonic stage, the post-hatch free embryo or yolk-sac fry stage, and the larval stage for the species of fish expected to occur at the site. The Director will consult with the Division of Wildlife Resources in making such determinations. The Division will maintain information regarding the waterbodies and time periods where application of the "Early Life Stages are Absent" criterion is determined to be appropriate.

(10) Investigation should be conducted to develop more information where these levels are exceeded.

(11) pH dependent criteria. pH 7.8 used in table. See Table 2.14.4 for equation.

(12) Total Phosphorus as P (mg/l) as a pollution indicator for lakes and reservoirs shall be 0.025.

(13) Formula to convert dissolved sulfide to un-disassociated hydrogen sulfide is:  $H_2S = \text{Dissolved Sulfide} * e^{((-1.92 + pH) + 12.05)}$

(14) The selenium water quality standard of 12.5 (mg/kg dry weight) for Gilbert Bay is a tissue based standard using the complete egg/embryo of aquatic dependent birds using Gilbert Bay based upon a minimum of five samples over the nesting season. Assessment procedures are incorporated as a part of this standard as follows:

#### Egg Concentration Triggers: DWQ Responses

Below 5.0 mg/kg: Routine monitoring with sufficient intensity to determine if selenium concentrations within the Great Salt Lake ecosystem are increasing.

5.0 mg/kg: Increased monitoring to address data gaps, loadings, and areas of uncertainty identified from initial Great Salt Lake selenium studies.

6.4 mg/kg: Initiation of a Level II Antidegradation review by the State for all discharge permit renewals or new discharge permits to Great Salt Lake. The Level II Antidegradation review may include an analysis of loading reductions.

9.8 mg/kg: Initiation of preliminary TMDL studies to evaluate selenium loading sources.

12.5 mg/kg and above: Declare impairment. Formalize and implement TMDL.

#### Antidegradation

Level II Review procedures associated with this standard are referenced at R317-2-3.5.C.

TABLE  
1-HOUR AVERAGE (ACUTE) CONCENTRATION OF  
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/L)

pH	Class 3A	Class 3B, 3C, 3D
6.5	32.6	48.8
6.6	31.3	46.8
6.7	29.8	44.6
6.8	28.1	42.0
6.9	26.2	39.1
7.0	24.1	36.1
7.1	22.0	32.8
7.2	19.7	29.5
7.3	17.5	26.2
7.4	15.4	23.0
7.5	13.3	19.9
7.6	11.4	17.0
7.7	9.65	14.4
7.8	8.11	12.1
7.9	6.77	10.1
8.0	5.62	8.40
8.1	4.64	6.95
8.2	3.83	5.72
8.3	3.15	4.71
8.4	2.59	3.88
8.5	2.14	3.20
8.6	1.77	2.65
8.7	1.47	2.20
8.8	1.23	1.84
8.9	1.04	1.56
9.0	0.89	1.32

TABLE  
30-DAY AVERAGE (CHRONIC) CONCENTRATION OF  
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/L)

Fish Early Life Stages Present										
Temperature, C										
pH	0	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	6.67	6.67	6.06	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	6.57	6.57	5.97	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	6.44	6.44	5.86	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	6.29	6.29	5.72	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	6.12	6.12	5.56	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	5.91	5.91	5.37	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	5.67	5.67	5.15	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	5.39	5.39	4.90	4.31	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	5.08	5.08	4.61	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	4.73	4.73	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	4.36	4.36	3.97	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.98	3.98	3.61	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47
7.7	3.58	3.58	3.25	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	3.18	3.18	2.89	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.80	2.80	2.54	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	2.43	2.43	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.90
8.1	2.10	2.10	1.91	1.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.88	0.77
8.2	1.79	1.79	1.63	1.43	1.26	1.11	0.97	0.86	0.75	0.66



8.3	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.07	0.94	0.83	0.73	0.64	0.56
8.4	1.29	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.91	0.80	0.70	0.62	0.54	0.48
8.5	1.09	1.09	0.99	0.87	0.76	0.67	0.59	0.52	0.46	0.40
8.6	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.73	0.65	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.39	0.34
8.7	0.78	0.78	0.71	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.29
8.8	0.66	0.66	0.60	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.24
8.9	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.21
9.0	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.18

TABLE  
30-DAY AVERAGE (CHRONIC) CONCENTRATION OF  
TOTAL AMMONIA AS N (MG/l)

Fish Early Life Stages Absent									
Temperature, C									
pH	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
6.5	10.8	10.1	9.51	8.92	8.36	7.84	7.36	6.89	6.06
6.6	10.7	10.1	9.37	9.37	8.79	8.24	7.72	7.24	6.36
6.7	10.5	9.99	9.20	8.62	8.08	7.58	7.11	6.66	5.86
6.8	10.2	9.81	8.98	8.42	7.90	7.40	6.94	6.51	5.72
6.9	9.93	9.31	8.73	8.19	7.68	7.20	6.75	6.33	5.56
7.0	9.60	9.00	8.43	7.91	7.41	6.95	6.52	6.11	5.37
7.1	9.20	8.63	8.09	7.58	7.11	6.67	6.25	5.86	5.15
7.2	8.75	8.20	7.69	7.21	6.76	6.34	5.94	5.57	4.90
7.3	8.24	7.73	7.25	6.79	6.37	5.97	5.60	5.25	4.61
7.4	7.69	7.21	6.76	6.33	5.94	5.57	5.22	4.89	4.30
7.5	7.09	6.64	6.23	5.84	5.48	5.13	4.81	4.51	3.97
7.6	6.46	6.05	5.67	5.32	4.99	4.68	4.38	4.11	3.61
7.7	5.81	5.45	5.11	4.79	4.49	4.21	3.95	3.70	3.25
7.8	5.17	4.84	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	2.89
7.9	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	3.09	2.89	2.54
8.0	3.95	3.70	3.47	3.26	3.05	2.86	2.68	2.52	2.21
8.1	3.41	3.19	2.99	2.81	2.63	2.47	2.31	2.17	1.91
8.2	2.91	2.73	2.56	2.40	2.25	2.11	1.98	1.85	1.63
8.3	2.47	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.91	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.39
8.4	2.09	1.96	1.84	1.73	1.62	1.52	1.42	1.33	1.17
8.5	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.37	1.28	1.20	1.13	0.990
8.6	1.49	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.08	1.01	0.951	0.836
8.7	1.26	1.18	1.11	1.04	0.976	0.915	0.858	0.805	0.707
8.8	1.07	1.01	0.944	0.885	0.829	0.778	0.729	0.684	0.601
8.9	0.917	0.860	0.806	0.758	0.709	0.664	0.623	0.584	0.513
9.0	0.790	0.740	0.694	0.651	0.610	0.572	0.536	0.503	0.442

  

pH	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	4.41	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87

7.4	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47
7.7	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	0.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.897
8.1	0.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.879	0.733
8.2	0.43	1.26	1.11	0.073	0.855	0.752	0.661
8.3	0.22	1.07	0.941	0.827	0.727	0.639	0.562
8.4	0.03	0.906	0.796	0.700	0.615	0.541	0.475
8.5	0.870	0.765	0.672	0.591	0.520	0.457	0.401
8.6	0.735	0.646	0.568	0.499	0.439	0.396	0.339
8.7	0.622	0.547	0.480	0.422	0.371	0.326	0.287
8.8	0.528	0.464	0.408	0.359	0.315	0.277	0.244
8.9	0.451	0.397	0.349	0.306	0.269	0.237	0.208
9.0	0.389	0.342	0.300	0.264	0.232	0.204	0.179

TABLE 2.14.3a

EQUATIONS TO CONVERT TOTAL RECOVERABLE METALS STANDARD  
WITH HARDNESS (1) DEPENDENCE TO DISSOLVED METALS STANDARD  
BY APPLICATION OF A CONVERSION FACTOR (CF).

Parameter	4-Day Average (Chronic) Concentration (UG/L)	
CADMIUM	$CF * e^{(0.7409 (\ln(\text{hardness})) - 4.719)}$ $CF = 1.101672 - \ln(\text{hardness}) (0.041838)$	
CHROMIUM III	$CF * e^{(0.8190 (\ln(\text{hardness})) + 0.6848)}$ $CF = 0.860$	
COPPER	$CF * e^{(0.8545 (\ln(\text{hardness})) - 1.702)}$ $CF = 0.960$	
LEAD	$CF * e^{(1.273 (\ln(\text{hardness})) - 4.705)}$ $CF = 1.46203 - \ln(\text{hardness}) (0.145712)$	
NICKEL	$CF * e^{(0.8460 (\ln(\text{hardness})) + 0.0584)}$ $CF = 0.997$	
SILVER	N/A	
ZINC	$Cf * e^{(0.8473 (\ln(\text{hardness})) + 0.884)}$	CF = 0.986

TABLE 2.14.3b

EQUATIONS TO CONVERT TOTAL RECOVERABLE METALS STANDARD  
WITH HARDNESS (1) DEPENDENCE TO DISSOLVED METALS STANDARD  
BY APPLICATION OF A CONVERSION FACTOR (CF).

Parameter	1-Hour Average (Acute) Concentration (UG/L)
CADMIUM	$CF * e^{(1.0166(\ln(\text{hardness})) - 3.924)}$ $CF = 1.136672 - \ln(\text{hardness}) (0.041838)$
CHROMIUM (III)	$CF * e^{(0.8190(\ln(\text{hardness})) + 3.7256)}$ $CF = 0.316$
COPPER	$CF * e^{(0.9422(\ln(\text{hardness})) - 1.700)}$ $CF = 0.960$
LEAD	$CF * e^{(1.273(\ln(\text{hardness})) - 1.460)}$ $CF = 1.46203 - \ln(\text{hardness}) (0.145712)$
NICKEL	$CF * e^{(0.8460(\ln(\text{hardness})) + 2.255)}$ $CF = 0.998$
SILVER	$CF * e^{(1.72(\ln(\text{hardness})) - 6.59)}$ $CF = 0.85$
ZINC	$CF * e^{(0.8473(\ln(\text{hardness})) + 0.884)}$ $CF = 0.978$

FOOTNOTE:

(1) Hardness as mg/l  $\text{CaCO}_3$ .

TABLE 2.14.4  
EQUATIONS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL  
(pH DEPENDENT)

4-Day Average (Chronic) Concentration (UG/L)	1-Hour Average (Acute) Concentration (UG/L)
$e^{(1.005(\text{pH})) - 5.134}$	$e^{(1.005(\text{pH})) - 4.869}$

TABLE 2.14.5  
SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR  
DISSOLVED OXYGEN FOR JORDAN RIVER, SURPLUS CANAL, AND STATE CANAL  
(SEE SECTION 2.13)

DISSOLVED OXYGEN:

May-July

7-day average	5.5 mg/l
30-day average	5.5 mg/l
Instantaneous minimum	4.5 mg/l

August-April

30-day average	5.5 mg/l
Instantaneous minimum	4.0 mg/l

TABLE 2.14.6  
LIST OF HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA (CONSUMPTION)

Chemical Parameter	Water and Organism (ug/L) Class 1C	Organism Only (ug/L) Class 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D
Antimony	5.6	640
Arsenic	A	A
Beryllium	C	C
Cadmium	C	C
Chromium III	C	C
Chromium VI	C	C
Copper	1,300	
Lead	C	C
Mercury	A	A
Nickel	100 MCL	4,600
Selenium	A	4,200
Thallium	0.24	0.47
Zinc	7,400	26,000
Cyanide	140	140
Asbestos	7 million Fibers/L	
2,3,7,8-TCDD Dioxin	5.0 E -9 B	5.1 E-9 B
Acrolein	6.0	9.0
Acrylonitrile	0.051 B	0.25 B
Alachlor	2.0	
Atrazine	3.0	
Benzene	2.2 B	51 B
Bromoform	4.3 B	140 B
Carbofuran	40	
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.23 B	1.6 B
Chlorobenzene	100 MCL	1,600
Chlorodibromomethane	0.40 B	13 B
Chloroethane		
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether		
Chloroform	5.7 B	470 B
Dalapon	200	
Di(2ethylhexyl)adipate	400	
Dibromochloropropane	0.2	
Dichlorobromomethane	0.55 B	17 B
1,1-Dichloroethane		
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38 B	37 B
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 MCL	7,100
Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2)	70	
Dinoseb	7.0	
Diquat	20	
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.50 B	15 B
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.34	21
Endothall	100	
Ethylbenzene	530	2,100
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	
Glyphosate	700	
Haloacetic acids	60 E	
Methyl Bromide	47	1,500

Methyl Chloride	F	F
Methylene Chloride	4.6 B	590 B
Ocamyl (vidate)	200	
Picloram	500	
Simazine	4	
Styrene	100	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17 B	4.0 B
Tetrachloroethylene	0.69 B	3.3 B
Toluene	1,000	15,000
1,2 -Trans-Dichloroethylene	100 MCL	10,000
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 MCL	F
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.59 B	16 B
Trichloroethylene	2.5 B	30 B
Vinyl Chloride	0.025	2.4
Xylenes	10,000	
2-Chlorophenol	81	150
2,4-Dichlorophenol	77	290
2,4-Dimethylphenol	380	850
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13.0	280
2,4-Dinitrophenol	69	5,300
2-Nitrophenol		
4-Nitrophenol		
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol		
Penetachlorophenol	0.27 B	3.0 B
Phenol	10,000	860,000
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.4 B	2.4 B
Acenaphthene	670	990
Acenaphthylene		
Anthracene	8,300	40,000
Benzidine	0.000086 B	0.00020 B
BenzoaAnthracene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzoaPyrene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzobFluoranthene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
BenzoghiPerylene		
BenzokFluoranthene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Bis2-ChloroethoxyMethane		
Bis2-ChloroethylEther	0.030 B	0.53 B
Bis2-ChloroisopropylEther	1,400	65,000
Bis2-EthylhexylPhthalate	1.2 B	2.2 B
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether		
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	1,500	1,900
2-Chloronaphthalene	1,000	1,600
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether		
Chrysene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Dibenzoa,hAnthracene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	420	1,300
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	320	960
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	63	190
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.021 B	0.028 B
Diethyl Phthalate	17,000	44,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	270,000	1,100,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	2,000	4,500
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11 B	3.4 B
2,6-Dinitrotoluene		

Di-n-Octyl Phthalate		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.036 B	0.20 B
Fluoranthene	130	140
Fluorene	1,100	5,300
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00028 B	0.00029 B
Hexachlorobutenedine	0.44 B	18 B
Hexachloroethane	1.4 B	3.3 B
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	40	1,100
Ideno 1,2,3-cdPyrene	0.0038 B	0.018 B
Isophorone	35 B	960 B
Naphthalene		
Nitrobenzene	17	690
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069 B	3.0 B
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	0.005 B	0.51 B
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	3.3 B	6.0 B
PhenanthrenePyrene	830	4,000
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	35	70
Aldrin	0.000049 B	0.000050 B
alpha-BHC	0.0026 B	0.0049 B
beta-BHC	0.0091 B	0.017 B
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.2 MCL	1.8
delta-BHC		
Chlordane	0.00080 B	0.00081 B
4,4-DDT	0.00022 B	0.00022 B
4,4-DDE	0.00022 B	0.00022 B
4,4-DDD	0.00031 B	0.00031 B
Dieldrin	0.000052 B	0.000054 B
alpha-Endosulfan	62	89
beta-Endosulfan	62	89
Endosulfan Sulfate	62	89
Endrin	0.059	0.060
Endrin Aldehyde	0.29	0.30
Heptachlor	0.000079 B	0.000079 B
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.000039 B	0.000039 B
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.000064 B,D	0.000064 B,D
PCB's		
Toxaphene	0.00028 B	0.00028 B

Footnotes:

- A. See Table 2.14.2
- B. Based on carcinogenicity of 10<sup>-6</sup> risk.
- C. EPA has not calculated a human criterion for this contaminant. However, permit authorities should address this contaminant in NPDES permit actions using the State's existing narrative criteria for toxics
- D. This standard applies to total PCBs.

**KEY: water pollution, water quality standards**

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: August 19, 2013**

**Notice of Continuation: October 2, 2012**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-5**